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ANNUAL REGISTER for 1775.

The Hiſtory of Europe. [xxxvii. 711.]

Britiſh Colonies in America.

IT happens moſt unfortunately this year, that our own public affairs not only take the lead among thoſe of Europe, but have in a great degree abſorbed all other matter of political ſpeculation. A ceſſation ſeems to take place in the animoſities and deſigns of other ſtates. The great diſturbers of mankind appear to forget their rapacity and ambition, whilſt they contemplate the new and unthought-of ſpectacle we exhibit to the world, and perhaps eagerly perdict the advantages which they may derive from its fatal conſequences.

It need ſcarcely be mentioned, that the unhappy conteſt in which we are involved with our colonies, is the event which has thus excited the attention of mankind. Thoſe colonies which were ſo long our ſtrength and our glory, whoſe rapid growth and aſtoniſhing increaſe mocked the calculations of politicians, and outſtripped the ſpeculations of philoſophers; thoſe colonies which equally excited the apprehenſions of our enemies, and the envy of our friends, ſtill attract the eyes of the world, to them and to us, as to a common centre; but preſent a very different appearance of things to obſervation. Happy will it be, if this general attention is productive of no other ſentiment, than the admiration which ariſes from novelty, or the generous ſympathy which feels for the miſeries of mankind.

The penal laws, which we ſaw paſſed, in the laſt ſeſſion of the laſt parliament, relative to the colony of Maſſachuſet's-bay, and which were intended to operate both as a chaſtiſement for paſt, and a preventative of future miſdemeanors in that province, were unfortunately productive of effects very different from thoſe which the ſanguine promoters of thoſe bills had hoped, and which adminiſtration had held out to the nation. Other purpoſes were expected from them beſides puniſhment and prevention. It was expected, that the ſhutting up of the port of Boſton would have been naturally a gratification to the neighbouring towns, from the great benefits which would accrue to them, by the ſplitting and removing of its commerce; and that this would prove a fruitful ſource of jealouſy and diſunion within the province. It was alſo thought, that the particular puniſhment of that province would not only operate as an example of terror to the other colonies, but that from the ſelfiſhneſs and malignity incident to mankind, as well as from their common jealouſies, they would quietly reſign it to its fate, and enjoy with pleaſure any benefits they could derive from its misfortunes. Thus it was hoped, that beſides their direct operation, theſe bills would eventually prove a means of diſſolving that band of union, which ſeemed of late too much to prevail amongſt the colonies.

The act called the military bill, which accompanied theſe laws, and which was formed to ſupport and encourage the ſoldiery in beating down all poſſible reſiſtance to the other acts, it was imagined, would complete the deſign, and bring the colonies to a perfect ſubmiſſion. In confidence of the perfection of this plan of terrors, puniſhments, and regulations, and of the large force by ſea and land (as it was then thought) which was ſent to ſtrengthen the hands of government, adminiſtration repoſed in the moſt perfect ſecurity; and ended the ſeſſion in the moſt triumphant manner, and with the mutual congratulations of all concerned in thoſe acts; which may be well remembered, and which we have deſcribed in our laſt volume. [xxxvii. 711.]

The event, in all theſe caſes, was however very different. The neighbouring towns diſdained every idea of profiting in any degree by the misfortunes of their friends in Boſton. The people of the province, inſtead of being ſhaken by the coercive means which were uſed for their ſubjugation, joined the more firmly together to brave the ſtorm; and ſeeing that their ancient conſtitution was deſtroyed, and that it was determined to deprive them of thoſe rights, which they had ever been taught to revere as ſacred, and to deem more valuable than life itſelf, they determined at all events to preſerve them, or to periſh in the common ruin. In the ſame manner, the other colonies, inſtead of abandoning, clung the cloſer to their devoted ſiſter as the danger increaſed; and their affection and ſympathy ſeemed to riſe in proportion to her misfortunes and ſufferings.

In a word, theſe bills, (as had been too truly foretold by their oppoſers at home), inſtead of anſwering the purpoſes for which they were intended, ſpread a general alarm from one end to the other of the continent, and became the cement of a ſtrict and cloſe union between all the old colonies. They ſaid, it was now viſible, that charters, grants, and eſtabliſhed uſages, were no longer a protection or defence; that all rights, immunities, and civil ſecurities, muſt vaniſh at the breath of an act of parliament. They were all ſenſible, that they had been guilty, in a greater or leſſer degree, of thoſe unpardonable ſins which had drawn down fire upon Boſton; they believed, that vengeance, though delayed, was not remitted; and that all the mercy the moſt favoured or the leaſt culpable could expect, was to be the laſt that would be devoured.

It may be remembered in the laſt ſeſſion, that the miniſter had announced in the Houſe of Commons the appointment of Gen. Gage to the government of the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay, and to the command in chief of the army in North America. As this gentleman had borne ſeveral commands with reputation in that part of the world, had lived many years there, and had ſufficient opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the people, and was beſides well approved of by them, great hopes were formed of the happy effects which would have reſulted from his adminiſtration; and it is little to be doubted, if his appointment had been at a happier time, and his government free from the neceſſity of enforcing meaſures which were generally odious to the people, but theſe expectations would have been anſwered.

The jealouſy and ill-blood between the governors

governors and governed in the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay which we have formerly taken notice of, had ever ſince continued. The Houſe of Repreſentatives had preſented a petition and remonſtrance to the Governor, early in the ſpring, for the removal of Peter Oliver, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of the Superior Court of Judicature, from his office. This requeſt not being complied with, they exhibited articles of impeachment againſt him, of high crimes and miſdemeanors, in their own name, and that of the province, which they carried up to the council-board, and gave the Governor notice to attend as judge upon the trial. The charge againſt the Chief Juſtice was, the betraying of his truſt, and of the chartered rights of the province, by accepting a ſalary from the crown, in conſideration of his official ſervices, inſtead of the cuſtomary grant from the Houſe of Repreſentatives. The reſolution for carrying up this impeachment was carried by a majority of 92 to 8; from whence ſome judgement may be formed of the general temper of the province, and their unanimity, even in this ſtrong and extraordinary meaſure.

The Governor refuſed to receive the articles, and totally diſclaimed all authority in himſelf and the council to act as a judicatory, for the trial of any crimes or miſdemeanors whatever. The Houſe of Repreſentatives, far from giving up the matter, only changed their mode of attack; and the Governor, finding that they would perſiſt in a proſecution under ſome form or other, and that every new attempt would only ſerve to involve things in ſtill greater difficulty, or at leaſt to increaſe the animoſity, thought it neceſſary, at the concluſion of the month of March, to diſſolve the aſſembly. [xxxvi. 244. &c.]

Such was the ſtate of things in the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay, when Gen. Gage arrived in his government, May 13. 1774. The hopes that might have been formed upon a change of adminiſtration, and the joy that generally attends the coming of a new governor, were, however, nipped in the bud, by the arrival juſt before of a ſhip from London, which brought a copy of the Boſton-port bill; and a town-meeting was ſitting to conſider of it, at the very time he arrived in the harbour. As this fatal news was totally unexpected, the conſternation which it cauſed among all orders of people was inexpreſſible. The firſt meaſure was the holding of the town-meeting we have mentioned, at which reſolutions were paſſed, and ordered to be immediately tranſmitted to the other colonies, inviting them to enter into an agreement to ſtop all imports and exports to and from G. Britain and Ireland, and every part of the Weſt Indies, until the act was repealed, as the only means (they ſaid) that were left for the ſalvation of North America and her liberties. They beſides expatiated on the impolicy, injuſtice, inhumanity, and cruelty of the act; and appealed from it to God and the world.

In the mean time, copies of the act were multiplied with incredible expedition, and diſpatched to every part of the continent with equal celerity. Theſe had the effect which the poets aſcribe to the Fury's torch; they ſet the countries in a flame through which they paſſed. At Boſton and New York, the populace had copies of the bill printed upon mourning-paper with a black border, which they cried about the ſtreets under the title of *A barbarous, cruel, bloody, and inhuman murder*. In other places, great bodies of the peoole were called together by public advertiſement, and the obnoxious law burnt with great ſolemnity.

There was, however, a very ſurpriſing mixture of ſobriety with this fury; and a degree of moderation was blended with the exceſs into which the people were hurried.

This extraordinary combuſtion in the minds of all ranks of the people did not prevent the Governor's being received with the uſual honours at Boſton. The new aſſembly of the province met of courſe a few days after, the council, for the laſt time, being choſen according to their charter. The Governor at their meeting laid nothing more before them than the common buſineſs of the province; but gave them notice of their removal to the town of Salem, on the firſt of June, in purſuance of the late act of parliament. The aſſembly, to evade this meaſure, were hurrying through the neceſſary buſineſs of the ſupplies with the greateſt expedition, that they might then adjourn themſelves to ſuch time as they thought proper; but the Governor having obtained ſome intelligence of their intention, adjourned them unexpectedly to the 7th of June, then to meet at Salem. Previous to this adjournment, they had

preſented a petition to the Governor, for appointing a day of general prayer and faſting; which he did not think proper to comply with.

In the mean time, provincial or town meetings were held in every part of the continent; in which, though ſome were much more temperate than others, they all concurred in expreſſing the greateſt diſapprobation of the meaſures which were purſued againſt Boſton, an abhorrence of the new act, and a condemnation of the principles on which it was founded, with a reſolution to oppoſe its effects in every manner, and to ſupport their diſtreſſed brethren, who were to be the immediate victims.

The Houſe of Burgeſſes of the province of Virginia, appointed the 1ſt of June, the day on which the Boſton-port bill took place, to be ſet apart for faſting, prayer, and humiliation, to implore the divine interpoſition to avert the heavy calamity which threatened deſtruction to their civil rights, with the evils of a civil war; and to give one heart and one mind to the people, firmly to oppoſe every injury to the American rights. This example was either followed, or a ſimilar reſolution adopted, almoſt every where, and the 1ſt of June became a general day of prayer and humiliation throughout the continent.

This meaſure, however, procured the immediate diſſolution of the aſſembly of Virginia; but before their ſeparation, an aſſociation was entered into and ſigned by eighty-nine of the members, in which they declared, that an attack made upon one colony, to compel ſubmiſſion to arbitrary taxes, was an attack on all Britiſh America, and threatened ruin to the rights of all, unleſs the united wiſdom of the whole was applied in prevention. They therefore recommended to the committee of correſpondence, to communicate with the ſeveral committees of the other provinces, on the expediency of appointing deputies from the different colonies to meet annually in General Congreſs, and to deliberate on thoſe general meaſures which the united intereſts of America might from time to time render neceſſary. They concluded with a declaration, that a tender regard for the intereſts of their fellow-ſubjects the merchants and manufacturers of G. Britain prevented them from going further at that time.

At Philadelphia, about 300 of the inhabitants immmediately met, and appointed a committee to write to the town of Boſton. Their letter was temperate, but firm. They acknowledged the difficulty of offering advice upon that ſad occaſion; wiſhed firſt to have the ſenſe of the province in general; obſerved, that all lenient applications for obtaining redreſs ſhould be tried before recourſe was had to extremities; that it might perhaps be right to take the ſenſe of a general congreſs, before the deſperate meaſure of putting an entire ſtop to commerce was adopted; and that it might be right at any rate to reſerve that meaſure as the laſt reſource, when all other means had failed. They obſerved, that if the making of reſtitution to the Eaſt-India company for their teas would put an end to the unhappy controverſy, and leave the people of Boſton upon their ancient footing of conſtitutional liberty, it could not admit of a moment's doubt what part they ſhould act; but it was not the value of the tea, it was the indefeaſible right of giving and granting their own money, a right from which they could never recede, that was now the matter in conſideration.

A town-meeting was alſo held at New York, and a committee of correſpondence appointed; but they were as yet in general very temperate in their conduct; and goverment had a much ſtronger intereſt in that colony than in any other. The caſe was far different at Annapolis in Maryland, where the people of that city, though under a proprietary government, exceeded the other colonies in the violence of their reſolutions; one of which was, to prevent the carrying on of any ſuits in the courts of the province for the debts which were owing from them in G. Britain. This reſolution, however, was neither adopted nor confirmed by the provincial meeting which was held ſoon after; nor was it any where carried into practice.

In general, as might have been expected in ſuch great commercial countries, the propoſal for ſhutting up the ports (former reſolutions of this kind having been much abuſed for the private gain of individuals) was received with great ſeriouſneſs, heſitation, and coldneſs; and conſidered as the laſt deſperate reſort, when all other means of redreſs ſhould fail. In other reſpects, upon the arrival of the news from Boſton, moderation was little thought of any where, and the behaviour

behaviour of the people was nearly similar in all places. At the numberless public meetings which were held upon that occasion throughout the continent, they passed every resolution, and adopted every measure they could for the present think of, to shew their utmost detestation of the Boston-port bill, and to express their determination of opposing its effects in every possible manner.

In this state of general dissatisfaction, complaint, and opposition, Gen. Gage had the temporary satisfaction of receiving an address of congratulation, signed by 127 gentlemen, [xxxvi. 353.] merchants, and inhabitants of Boston, who were either the best affected to government, the most moderate, or to whom the present measures seemed the least obnoxious. Besides the compliments customary upon these occasions, a declaration of the strong hopes which they had founded upon the General's public and private character, and a disavowal, as to themselves, of all lawless violences, they lamented, that a discretionary power was not lodged in his hands, to restore trade to its former course, immediately, upon the terms of the late law being fully complied with; and shewed, that as the act stood at present, notwithstanding the most immediate compliance, so much time would be lost, before his favourable account of their conduct could reach the King and Council, and produce the wished-for effect, as would involve them in unspeakable misery, and they feared in total ruin.

A few days after, an address from the Council was presented to the Governor, which contained some very severe reflections on his two immediate predecessors, to whose machinations, both in concert and apart, that body attributed the origin and progress of the disunion between G. Britain and her colonies, and all the calamities that afflicted that province. They declared, that the people claimed no more than the rights of Englishmen, without diminution or abridgement: and these, as it was the indispensable duty of that board, so it should be their constant endeavour, to maintain, to the utmost of their power; in perfect consistence however with the truest loyalty to the crown, the just prerogatives of which they would ever be zealous to support.

This address was rejected by the Governor, who would not suffer the chairman of the committee to proceed any further, when he had read the part which reflected on his predecessors. He afterwards returned an answer to the Council in writing, in which he informed them, That he could not receive an address which contained indecent reflections on his predecessors, who had been tried, and honourably acquitted by the Privy Council, and their conduct approved by the King; that he considered the address as an insult upon his Majesty, and the Lords of his Privy Council, and an affront to himself.

The House of Representatives, upon their meeting at Salem, passed a resolution, in which they declared the expediency of a general meeting of committees from the several colonies, and specified the purposes which rendered such meeting necessary; by another, they appointed five gentlemen, of those who had been the most remarkable in opposition, as a committee to represent that province; and by a third, they voted the sum of 500l. to the said committee, to enable them to discharge the important trust to which they were appointed.

As neither this appointment, nor disposal of the public money, could be at all agreeable to the Governor, he accordingly refused his concurrence to the latter; upon which the assembly passed a resolution, to recommend to the several towns and districts within the province, to raise the said 500l. by equitable proportions, according to the last provincial tax: A recommendation, which, at present, had all the force of a law.

The assembly foreseeing that their dissolution was at hand, were determined to give the people a public testimony of their opinion, and under the title of recommendations to prescribe rules for their conduct, which they knew would be more punctually complied with, than the positive injunctions of laws. They accordingly passed a declaratory resolution, expressive of their sense of the state of public affairs, and of the designs of government, in which they advanced, That they, with the other American colonies, had long been struggling under the heavy hand of power; and that their dutiful petitions for the redress of intolerable grievances had not only been disregarded, but that the design totally to alter the free constitution and civil government in British America, to establish arbitrary governments, and to re-

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duce the inhabitants to ſlavery, appeared more and more to be fixed and determined. They then recommended in the ſtrongeſt terms to the inhabitants of the province, totally to renounce the conſumption of India teas, and, as far as in them lay, to diſcontinue the uſe of all goods imported from the Eaſt Indies and G. Britain, until the public grievances of America ſhould be radically and totally redreſſed. And the more fully to carry this eſſential purpoſe into effect, it was ſtrongly recommended, that they ſhould give every poſſible encouragement to the manufactures of America.

Though the committee that was appointed to conduct this buſineſs endeavoured to carry it on with the greateſt privacy, the Governor notwithſtanding obtained ſome intelligence of it, and on the very day upon which they made their report, he ſent his ſecretary to pronounce their immediate diſſolution. The ſecretary, upon his arrival, finding the door locked, ſent the houſe-meſſenger to acquaint the Speaker, that he had a meſſage from the Governor, and deſired admittance to deliver it. The Speaker, in ſome time, returned for anſwer, that he had acquainted the Houſe with the meſſage he had received, and that their orders were to keep the door faſt. Upon this refuſal of admittance, the Secretary cauſed proclamation to be made, [June 17.] upon the ſtairs, of the diſſolution of the general aſſembly. Such was the iſſue of the final conteſt between the Governor of Maſſachuſet's-bay and the laſt aſſembly which was holden in that province upon the principles of its charter.

The day after the diſſolution of the aſſembly, a moſt pathetic, but at the ſame time firm and manly addreſs, was preſented from the merchants and freeholders of the town of Salem to the Governor. We cannot forget, that this town was now become the temporary capital of the province in the place of Boſton; and that the general aſſembly, the courts of juſtice, the cuſtom-houſe, and, ſo far as it could be done by power, the trade of that port were removed thither; ſo that they were already in poſſeſſion of a principal ſhare of thoſe ſpoils which it was ſuppoſed would have effectually influenced the conduct of that people, and thereby have bred ſuch incurable envy, jealouſy, and animoſity, between the gainers and ſufferers, that the refractory capital finding herſelf abandoned, and being left alone to ruminate upon her forlorn ſituation, would ſoon be reclaimed, and brought to as full a ſenſe of her duty, as of her puniſhment.

Whether this opinion was founded upon a thorough knowledge of human nature in general, or took its riſe from particular inſtances, which were extended in ſpeculation to the whole, may perhaps, in a certain degree, be determined from the following generous ſentiments of the inhabitants of Salem. They ſay, "We are deeply affected with the ſenſe of our public calamities; but the miſeries that are now rapidly haſtening on our brethren in the capital of the province, greatly excite our commiſeration; and we hope your Excellency will uſe your endeavours to prevent a further accumulation of evils on that already ſorely diſtreſſed people. By ſhutting up the port of Boſton, ſome imagine that the courſe of trade might be turned hither, and to our benefit; but nature, in the formation of our harbour, forbids our becoming rivals in commerce with that convenient mart. And were it otherwiſe, we muſt be dead to every idea of juſtice, loſt to all feelings of humanity, could we indulge one thought to ſeize on wealth, and raiſe our fortunes, on the ruin of our ſuffering neighbours."

This whole addreſs is remarkable for the propriety with which it is conducted, and the juſtneſs of its ſentiments. They treat the Governor with the higheſt reſpect, and hope much from his general character, as well as from his conduct in a former government; they expreſs the ſtrongeſt attachment to the mother-country, the deepeſt concern for the preſent unhappy troubles, and the moſt fervent wiſhes for a ſpeedy and happy reconciliation; to obtain which, they are willing to ſacrifice every thing compatible with the ſafety and dignity of Britiſh ſubjects. [xxxvi. 354.—358.]

The General had formed conſiderable hopes upon the conduct of the merchants; who he expected would have entered into the ſpirit of the late law, and by removing their commerce along with the cuſtom-houſe to Salem, have thereby the ſooner induced the capital to the compliances which were wiſhed by government. In theſe expectations he was diſappointed. It is probable, that the merchants thought it fit and neceſſary to keep fair with government, and in general diſapproved of all violences; but

but it ſeems evident, that they did not enter heartily into the new meaſures. It ſeems alſo probable, that he believed the friends of the ſyſtem of government now adopted, to be ſtronger and more numerous than they really were. An experiment was however made, which ſet this matter in a clear light. The friends of government attended a town-meeting at Boſton, and attempted to paſs reſolutions for the payment of the tea, and for diſſolving the committee of correſpondence; but they found themſelves loſt in a prodigious majority; and had no other reſource, than the drawing up of a proteſt againſt the proceedings of that aſſembly.

In the mean time, &c. [*To be continued.*]

A plan for a colony in the South Seas.

A Lover of his country deſires to give a hint of ſome ſettlements which may, in future times, be made ſubſervient to the general welfare of theſe kingdoms.—— He confeſſes to take his hint from an able political writer, who treats of the late voyages to Otaheite, and the other iſlands in the South ſeas; and the opinion of that writer will be given nearly in his own words.

I do not underſtand the reaſon why three ſucceſſive expeditions ſhould be made by the Engliſh government round the world, without any views of planting colonies, or fixing ſettlements.

It appears, that the people of Otaheite [xxxvi. 685.] are extremely civilized, mild, and agreeable in their tempers, hoſpitable, wonderfully ingenious, ready at imitation, and fond of agriculture; and that their iſland is proportionably as populous as England, and the ſoil as rich as any in the world, and in a climate capable of producing any thing. From the dimenſions of it, we judge it to contain 432,000 acres, and 70,000 people, which is nearly ſix acres to each inhabitant, and about the ſame degree of population as England.—— What objections could there be to erect a ſmall fort in ſuch an iſland, and to plant a ſmall colony in it; in every thing proceeding fairly with the inhabitants; buying land, and liberty to build, and undertaking the buſineſs, not with a view of any farther colonization (the country being already ſo well inhabited) than ſufficient to form connections with the people, and to give their induſtry ſuch a turn, as to make it productive of commodities proper to trade in. We would have the people taught the culture of ſugar, coffee, and other rich commodities which their ſoil would yield, which ſhould be purchaſed of them with Britiſh manufactures, the want of many of which would preſently ſpread among them. Trade would be eſtabliſhed between the ſettlement and all the neighbouring iſlands; for which purpoſe veſſels ſhould be left, and all conveniencies formed for building, repairing, and careening ſhips, with ſtorehouſes and magazines erected.—— Such a trade would open the way to numerous diſcoveries, probably of great importance. Theſe, and their neighbour iſlands, have pearls in great abundance, as rich an article as can any where be met with. But the latitude of this cluſter of iſlands, extending from near the line to lat. 22. ſhews that we may reaſonably hope for every thing, by becoming ſo well acquainted with them, as the execution of ſuch a plan would allow. In theſe latitudes are all the richeſt products of the world, ſuch as pay amply for the longeſt voyages. In all probability ſpices would ſoon be found; gold, ſilver, and jewels, are common through the world in theſe climates: but what would make a ſettlement here particularly valuable, is the ſituation of theſe iſlands, which are in the middle of the Pacific ocean; and from whence any expeditions after further diſcoveries, or voyages, in purſuit of commerce, might be made with particular ſafety and eaſe.

It is obvious that there might be many objections made to this ſcheme: but no ſcheme can ever be invented or thought of, that is not open to them; and they ought not to prevent the execution, if they do not amount to a greater weight than all the advantages which might flow from it, which is impoſſible to be aſſerted, or even conjectured.——No nation can pretend to a previous right to theſe iſlands, according to what we eſteem (however falſely) the law and right of nations in Europe: —we, as the firſt diſcoverers, have the undiſputed right; and, in reſpect to the diſtance from Britain, it is not much greater than to China, from whence we bring commodities, particularly the ordinary china ware, and tea; of ſmall value, much ſmaller value than many things which might be had in theſe iſlands.

Tranſlation

Tranſlation of a Letter from M. de Voltaire to the King of Pruſſia, dated March 30. 1776.

SIRE,

IF your *Camarade**, the Emperor of China, Kien-Long, be dead, as it is reported, I am extremely ſorry.

Your Majeſty can tell how much I love and revere kings who make verſes. I know one who has certainly made better than Kien-Long, and to whom I ſhall continue attached until I go to pay my court below to the late Emperor of China.

We have in France a young king, who, indeed, does not make verſes, but who makes excellent proſe. He has lately given ſeven fine pieces, all in favour of the people. The preambles of theſe edicts are maſter-pieces of eloquence, for they are maſter-pieces of reaſon and benevolence. The parliament of Paris returned ſome ſpecious remonſtrances. It was a trial of ſkill. If a prize had been to be given to the beſt compoſition, the connoiſſeurs would without heſitation have adjudged it to the King.

This right of regiſtering and remonſtrating, of which you know nothing in your kingdom, is founded on an ancient precedent of a provoſt of Paris, in the time of St Louis, and of your Conrard Hohenzollern II. which provoſt thought proper to keep a regiſter of all the royal ordinances; in which he was imitated by an officer of the parliament of Paris, John Montlue, in 1313.

Kings found this invention very uſeful. Philip de Valois had the regal rights regiſtered in parliament. Charles V. took the ſame precaution in regard to the famous edict for fixing the majority of the king at fourteen years. Treaties of peace were often regiſtered. But we hear of no remonſtrances in thoſe times.

The firſt remonſtrances were on the finances, under Francis I. reſpecting a maſſy ſilver railing which ſurrounded the tomb of St Martin. The ſaint having no need of the railing, and Francis I. having great need of money, he made free with the railing, for which the canons of Tours, who yielded it up to him, were to be recompenſed out of the lands of the crown. The parliament repreſented to the King the irregularity of this proceeding.

See here the origin of all the remonſtrances which have ſince ſo much embarraſſed our kings, and which in the end produced the war of the *Fronde*, in the minority of Louis XIV.

We have no *Fronde* to fear under Louis XVI. and ſtill leſs have we to fear from the ridiculous terrors of Jeſuits, Janſeniſts, and Convulſioniſts. It is true, our debts are as immenſe as thoſe of the Engliſh; but we enjoy all the bleſſings of peace, good government, and hope.

Your Majeſty very juſtly obſerves, that the Engliſh are not ſo happy as we are; they are tired of their felicity. I do not believe that my dear Quakers will fight themſelves, but they will pay others to fight for them.

I am no great politician, your Majeſty well knows: but I much doubt whether the miniſtry at London are a whit better than ours. We are already ruined, the Engliſh are now ruining themſelves: every one in turn. As to you, Sire, you enjoy in peace the ſolid fruits of your glory; you build towns and villages, you encourage all the arts, and you have no other enemy than the gout: I hope that will make peace with your Majeſty, as ſo many other powers have done.

As to the Jeſuits, whom you ſo much regard, there is ſomething noble in the protection given them by an excommunicated perſon, as you have the honour to be: a predicament this, whence I have ſome right to flatter myſelf with the ſame protection.

I do not believe, with M. Paw, that the Emperor Kien-Long treated the Jeſuits in his dominions with cruelty. Father Amoit tranſlated his poem: we always love our tranſlator; and I will maintain, that a monarch who makes verſes cannot be cruel.

I will venture to aſk one favour of your Majeſty; that is, to condeſcend to tell me which is oldeſt, my Lord Mariſchal or myſelf. I am in my 83d year, and I think he is but 82. I wiſh that you may one day be in your 112th.

* Fellow-monarch, or Compeer.

A ſuperſcription on the board of a modern Eſculapius a few miles from Norwich.

WHereas I John Drake of Cauſton who formerly liv'd with mr Thom Reeve of Weſton where I learned the whole Art of Phyſic and Surgery too I cures the Itch at once nointing I intends being Weſton every Monday Morning 10 o'clock at Coſſey at the the ſame time and Cringleford all under one.

COMMON SENSE, continued. [296.]

Thoughts on the preſent ſtate of American affairs.

IN the following pages I offer nothing more than ſimple facts, plain arguments, and common ſenſe; and have no other preliminaries to ſettle with the reader, than that he will diveſt himſelf of prejudice and prepoſſeſſion, and ſuffer his reaſon and his feelings to determine for themſelves; that he will put *on*, or rather that he will not put *off*, the true character of a man, and generouſly enlarge his views beyond the preſent day.

Volumes have been written on the ſubject of the ſtruggle between England and America. Men of all ranks have imbarked in the controverſy, from different motives, and with various deſigns; but all have been ineffectual, and the period of debate is cloſed. Arms, as the laſt reſource, muſt decide the conteſt. The appeal was the choice of the king, and the continent hath accepted the challenge.

It hath been reported of the late Mr Pelham, (who, though an able miniſter, was not without his faults), that, on his being attacked in the Houſe of Commons, on the ſcore, that his meaſures were only of a temporary kind, replied, "They will laſt my time." Should a thought ſo fatal and unmanly poſſeſs the colonies in the preſent conteſt, the name of anceſtors will be remembered by future generations with deteſtation.

The ſun never ſhined on a cauſe of greater worth. It is not the affair of a city, a county, a province, or a kingdom, but of a continent,—of at leaſt one eighth part of the habitable globe. It is not the concern of a day, a year, or an age: poſterity are virtually involved in the conteſt, and will be more or leſs affected, even to the end of time, by the proceedings now. Now is the ſeed-time of continental union, faith, and honour. The leaſt fracture now will be like a name engraved with the point of a pin on the tender rind of a young oak; the wound will enlarge with the tree, and poſterity read it in full grown characters.

By referring the matter from argument to arms, a new æra for politics is ſtruck; a new method of thinking hath ariſen. All plans, propoſals, &c. prior to the 19th of April, *i. e.* to the commencement of hoſtilities [xxxvii. 229. 300.], are like the almanacks of the laſt year; which, though proper then, are ſuperſeded and uſeleſs now. Whatever was advanced by the advocates on either ſide of the queſtion then, terminated in one and the ſame point, viz. a union with G. Britain. The only difference between the parties was the method of effecting it; the one propoſing force, the other friendſhip: but it hath ſo far happened, that the firſt hath failed, and the ſecond hath withdrawn her influence.

As much hath been ſaid of the advantages of reconciliation, which, like an agreeable dream, hath paſſed away, and left us as we were, it is but right, that we ſhould examine the contrary ſide of the argument, and inquire into ſome of the many material injuries which theſe colonies ſuſtain, and always will ſuſtain, by being connected with and dependent on G. Britain; to examine that connection and dependence on the principles of nature and common ſenſe; to ſee what we have to truſt to, if ſeparated; and what we are to expect, if dependent.

I have heard it aſſerted by ſome, that as America hath flouriſhed under her former connection with G. Britain, the ſame connection is neceſſary towards her future happineſs, and will always have the ſame effect. Nothing can be more fallacious than this kind of argument. We may as well aſſert, that becauſe a child has thrived upon milk, it is never to have meat; or that the firſt twenty years of our lives is to become a precedent for the next twenty. But even this is admitting more than is true; for I anſwer roundly, that America would have flouriſhed as much, and probably much more, had no European power had any thing to do with her. The commerce by which ſhe hath enriched herſelf are the neceſſaries of life, and will always have a market while eating is the cuſtom of Europe.

But ſhe has protected us, ſay ſome. That ſhe hath engroſſed us, is true, and defended the continent at our expence as well as her own, is admitted; and ſhe would have defended Turky from the ſame motive, viz. the ſake of trade and dominion.

Alas! we have been long led away by ancient prejudices, and made large ſacrifices to ſuperſtition. We have boaſted the protection of G. Britain, without conſidering, that her motive was *intereſt*, not *attachment*; that ſhe did not protect us from *our enemies* on *our account*, but from *her enemies* on *her own account*; from thoſe who had no quarrel with us on any *other*

account, and who will always be our enemies on the *ſame account*. Let Britain wave her pretenſions to the continent, or the continent throw off the dependance, and we ſhould be at peace with France and Spain, were they at war with Britain. The miſeries of Hanover laſt war ought to warn us againſt connections.

It hath lately been aſſerted in parliament, that the colonies have no relation to each other but through the parent-country, *i. e.* that Pennſylvania and the Jerſeys, and ſo on for the reſt, are ſiſter-colonies by the way of England. This is certainly a very round-about way of proving relationſhip; but it is the neareſt, and only true way of proving enemyſhip, if I may ſo call it. France and Spain never were, nor perhaps ever will be, our enemies as *Americans*, but as our being the *ſubjects of Great Britain*.

But Britain is the parent-country, ſay ſome. Then the more ſhame upon her conduct. Even brutes do not devour their young, nor ſavages make war upon their families; wherefore the aſſertion, if true, turns to her reproach. But it happens not to be true, or only partly ſo; and the phraſe *parent* or *mother country* hath been jeſuitically adopted by the K——and his paraſites, with a low papiſtical deſign of gaining an unfair bias on the credulous weakneſs of our minds. Europe, and not England, is the parent-country of America. This new world hath been the aſylum for the perſecuted lovers of civil and religious liberty from *every part* of Europe. Hither have they fled, not from the tender embraces of the mother, but from the cruelty of the monſter; and it is ſo far true of England, that the ſame tyranny which drove the firſt emigrants from home, purſues their deſcendents ſtill.

In this extenſive quarter of the globe, we forget the narrow limits of three hundred and ſixty miles, (the extent of England), and carry our friendſhip on a larger ſcale: we claim brotherhood with every European Chriſtian, and triumph in the generoſity of the ſentiment.

It is pleaſant to obſerve by what regular gradations we ſurmount the force of local prejudice, as we enlarge our acquaintance with the world. A man born in any town in England, divided into pariſhes, will naturally aſſociate moſt with his fellow pariſhioners, (becauſe their intereſts in many caſes will be common), and diſtinguiſh him by the name of *neighbour*; if he meet him but a few miles from home, he drops the narrow idea of a ſtreet, and ſalutes him by the name of *townſman* if he travel out of the county, and meet him in any other, he forgets the minor diviſions of ſtreet and town, and calls him *countryman*, i. e. *countyman*; but if, in their foreign excurſions, they ſhould aſſociate in France, or any other part of Europe, their local remembrance would be enlarged into that of *Engliſhmen*. And, by a juſt parity of reaſoning, all Europeans meeting in America, or any other quarter of the globe, are *countrymen*; for England, Holland, Germany, or Sweden, when compared with the whole, ſtand in the ſame places on the larger ſcale, which the diviſions of ſtreet, town, and county, do on the ſmaller ones: diſtinctions too limited for continental minds. Not one third of the inhabitants even of this province, are of Engliſh deſcent. Wherefore I reprobate the phraſe of *parent* or *mother country*, applied to England only, as being falſe, ſelfiſh, narrow, and ungenerous.

But admitting that we were all of Engliſh deſcent, what does it amount to? Nothing. Britain, being now an open enemy, extinguiſhes every other name and title: and to ſay, that reconciliation is our duty, is truly farcical. The firſt king of England, of the preſent line, (William the Conqueror), was a Frenchman; and half the peers of England are deſcendents from the ſame country: wherefore, by the ſame method of reaſoning, England ought to be governed by France.

Much hath been ſaid of the united ſtrength of Britain and the colonies; that in conjunction they might bid defiance to the world. But this is mere preſumption: the fate of war is uncertain: neither do the expreſſions mean any thing; for this continent would never ſuffer itſelf to be drained of inhabitants, to ſupport the Britiſh arms in either Aſia, Africa, or Europe. Beſides, what have we to do with ſetting the world at defiance? Our plan is commerce; and that, well attended to, will ſecure us the peace and friendſhip of all Europe; becauſe it is the intereſt of all Europe to have America a *free port*. Her trade will always be a protection, and her barrenneſs of gold and ſilver ſecure her from invaders.

I challenge the warmeſt advocate for reconciliation to ſhew a ſingle advantage that this continent can reap, by being connected with G. Britain. I repeat the challenge:

challenge: not a ſingle advantage is derived. Our corn will fetch its price in any market in Europe, and our imported goods muſt be paid for, buy them where we will.

But the injuries and diſadvantages we ſuſtain by that connection, are without number; and our duty to mankind at large, as well as to ourſelves, inſtruct us to renounce the alliance; becauſe any ſubmiſſion to, or dependence on, G. Britain, tends directly to involve this continent in European wars and quarrels, and ſets us at variance with nations who would otherwiſe ſeek our friendſhip, and againſt whom we have neither anger nor complaint. As Europe is our market for trade, we ought to form no partial connection with any part of it. It is the true intereſt of America to ſteer clear of European contentions; which ſhe never can do, while, by her dependence on Britain, ſhe is made the make-weight in the ſcale of Britiſh politics.

Europe is too thickly planted with kingdoms to be long at peace; and whenever a war breaks out between England and any foreign power, the trade of America goes to ruin, *becauſe of her connection with Britain.* The next war may not turn out like the laſt; and, ſhould it not, the advocates for reconciliation now will be wiſhing for ſeparation then; becauſe neutrality in that caſe would be a ſafer convoy than a man of war. Every thing that is right or natural pleads for ſeparation. The blood of the ſlain, the weeping voice of Nature, cries, IT IS TIME TO PART. Even the diſtance at which the Almighty hath placed England and America, is a ſtrong and natural proof, that the authority of the one over the other was never the deſign of Heaven. The time likewiſe at which the continent was diſcovered, adds weight to the argument, and the manner in which it was peopled increaſes the force of it. The Reformation was preceded by the diſcovery of America; as if the Almighty graciouſly meant to open a ſanctuary to the perſecuted in future years, when home ſhould afford neither friendſhip nor ſafety.

The authority of G. Britain over this continent is a form of government, which ſooner or later muſt have an end: and a ſerious mind can draw no true pleaſure by looking forward, under the painful and poſitive conviction, that what he calls *the preſent conſtitution* is merely temporary. As parents, we can have no joy, knowing that *this government* is not ſufficiently laſting, to enſure any thing which we may bequeath to poſterity: and, by a plain method of argument, as we are running the next generation into debt, we ought to do the work of it, otherwiſe we uſe them meanly and pitifully. In order to diſcover the line of our duty rightly, we ſhould take our children in our hand, and fix our ſtation a few years farther into life: that eminence will preſent a proſpect, which a few preſent fears and prejudices conceal from our ſight.

Though I would carefully avoid giving unneceſſary offence, yet I am inclined to believe, that all thoſe who eſpouſe the doctrine of reconciliation may be included within the following deſcriptions: Intereſted men, who are not to be truſted; weak men, who *cannot* ſee; prejudiced men, who *will not* ſee; and a certain ſet of moderate men, who think better of the European world than it deſerves: and this laſt claſs, by an ill-judged deliberation, will be the cauſe of more calamities to this continent than all the other three.

It is the good fortune of many to live diſtant from the ſcene of ſorrow; the evil is not ſufficiently brought to *their* doors, to make *them* feel the precarioufneſs with which all American property is poſſeſſed. But let our imaginations tranſport us for a few moments to Boſton; that ſeat of wretchedneſs will teach us wiſdom, and inſtruct us for ever to renounce a power in whom we can have no truſt. The inhabitants of that unfortunate city, who but a few months ago were in eaſe and affluence, have now no other alternative than to ſtay and ſtarve, or turn out to beg: endangered by the fire of their friends, if they continue within the city, and plundered by the ſoldiery, if they leave it. In their preſent condition they are priſoners without the hope of redemption; and, in a general attack for their relief, they would be expoſed to the fury of both armies.

Men of paſſive tempers look ſomewhat lightly over the offences of Britain, and, ſtill hoping for the beſt, are apt to call out, "Come, we ſhall be friends again for all this." But examine the paſſions and feelings of mankind. Bring the doctrine of reconciliation to the touchſtone of nature, and then tell me, whether you can hereafter love, honour, and faithfully ſerve, the power that hath carried fire and ſword into your land? If you cannot do all theſe, then are you only deceiving

ceiving yourſelves, and by your delay bringing ruin upon poſterity. Your future connection with Britain, whom you can neither love nor honour, will be forced and unnatural, and, being formed only on the plan of preſent convenience, will in a little time fall into a relapſe more wretched than the firſt. But if you ſay, you can ſtill paſs the violations over, then I aſk, Hath your houſe been burnt? Hath your property been deſtroyed before your face? Are your wife and children deſtitute of a bed to lie on, or bread to live on? Have you loſt a parent or a child by their hands, and yourſelf the ruined and wretched ſurvivor? If you have not, then you are not a judge of thoſe who have. But if you have, and can ſtill ſhake hands with the murderers, then are you unworthy the name of huſband, father, friend, or lover; and whatever may be your rank or title in life, you have the heart of a coward, and the ſpirit of a ſycophant.

This is not inflaming or exaggerating matters, but trying them by thoſe feelings and affections which nature juſtifies, and without which we ſhould be incapable of diſcharging the ſocial duties of life, or enjoying the felicities of it. I mean not to exhibit horror for the purpoſe of provoking revenge, but to awaken us from fatal and unmanly ſlumbers, that we may purſue determinately ſome fixed object. It is not in the power of Britain, or of Europe, to conquer America, if ſhe do not conquer herſelf by *delay* and *timidity*. The preſent winter is worth an age if rightly employed; but if loſt, or neglected, the whole continent will partake of the misfortune; and there is no puniſhment which that man will not deſerve, be he who, or what, or where, he will, that may be the means of ſacrificing a ſeaſon ſo precious and uſeful.

It is repugnant to reaſon, to the univerſal order of things, to all examples from the former ages, to ſuppoſe, that this continent can longer remain ſubject to any external power. The moſt ſanguine in Britain does not think ſo. The utmoſt ſtretch of human wiſdom cannot, at this time, compaſs a plan ſhort of ſeparation, which can promiſe the continent even a year's ſecurity. Reconciliation is *now* a fallacious dream. Nature hath deſerted the connection, and Art cannot ſupply her place: For, as Milton wiſely expreſſes, "never can true reconcilement grow, where wounds of deadly hate have pierced ſo deep."

Every quiet method for peace hath been ineffectual. Our prayers have been rejected with diſdain; and only tended to convince us, that nothing flatters vanity, or confirms obſtinacy, in kings, more than repeated petitioning;—and nothing hath contributed more than that very meaſure, to make the kings of Europe abſolute: witneſs Denmark and Sweden. Wherefore, ſince nothing but blows will do, for God's ſake let us come to a final ſeparation, and not leave the next generation to be cutting throats, under the violated, unmeaning names of *parent* and *child*.

To ſay, they will never attempt it again, is idle and viſionary. We thought ſo at the repeal of the ſtamp-act; yet a year or two undeceived us. As well may we ſuppoſe, that nations which have been once defeated, will never renew the quarrel.

As to government-matters, it is not in the power of Britain to do this continent juſtice. The buſineſs of it will ſoon be too weighty, and intricate, to be managed with any tolerable degree of convenience, by a power ſo diſtant from us, and ſo very ignorant of us; for if they cannot conquer us, they cannot govern us. To be always running three or four thouſand miles with a tale, or a petition; waiting four or five months for an anſwer; which, when obtained, requires five or ſix more to explain it in; will, in a few years, be looked upon as folly and childiſhneſs.—There was a time when it was proper, and there is a proper time for it to ceaſe.

Small iſlands, not capable of protecting themſelves, are the proper objects for kingdoms to take under their care; but there is ſomething very abſurd, in ſuppoſing a continent to be perpetually governed by an iſland. In no inſtance hath nature made the ſatellite larger than its primary planet, and as England and America, with reſpect to each other, reverſes the common order of nature, it is evident they belong to different ſyſtems; England to Europe, America to itſelf.

I am not induced by motives of pride, party, or reſentment, to eſpouſe the doctrine of ſeparation and independence: I am clearly, poſitively, and conſcientiouſly perſuaded, that it is the true intereſt of this continent to be ſo; that every thing ſhort of *that* is mere patchwork; that it can afford no laſting felicity:—that

leaving the ſword to our children, and

ſhrinking

ſhrinking back, at a time, when a little more, a little farther, would have rendered this continent the glory of the earth.

As Britain hath not manifeſted the leaſt inclination towards a compromiſe, we may be aſſured that no terms can be obtained worthy the acceptance of the continent, or any wiſe equal to the expence of blood and treaſure we have been already put to.

The object contended for, ought always to bear ſome juſt proportion to the expence. The removal of N—, or the whole deteſtable junto, is a matter unworthy the millions we have expended. A temporary ſtoppage of trade was an inconvenience, which would have ſufficiently balanced the repeal of all the acts complained of, had ſuch repeals been obtained; but if the whole continent muſt take up arms, if every man muſt be a ſoldier, it is ſcarcely worth our while to fight againſt a contemptible miniſtry only. Dearly, dearly, do we pay for the repeal of the acts, if that is all we fight for; for, in a juſt eſtimation, it is as great a folly to pay a Bunkerhill price for law, as for land. As I have always conſidered the independency of this continent as an event, which, ſooner or later, muſt arrive; ſo, from the late rapid progreſs of the continent to maturity, the event could not be far off. Wherefore, on the breaking out of hoſtilities, it was not worth the while to have diſputed a matter, which time would have finally redreſſed, unleſs we meant to be in earneſt; otherwiſe it is like waſting an eſtate on a ſuit at law, to regulate the treſpaſſes of a tenant, whoſe leaſe is juſt expiring. No man was a warmer wiſher for reconciliation than myſelf, before the fatal 19th of April 1775*; but the moment the event of that day was made known, I rejected the hardened, ſullen tempored Pharoah of E——— for ever; and diſdain the wretch, that, with the pretended title of FATHER OF HIS PEOPLE, can unfeelingly hear of their ſlaughter, and compoſedly ſleep with their blood upon his ſoul.

But admitting that matters were now made up, what would be the event? I anſwer, the ruin of the continent. And that for ſeveral reaſons.

Firſt. The powers of governing ſtill remaining in the hands of the k—, he will have a negative over the whole legiſlation of this continent: and as he hath ſhewn himſelf ſuch an inveterate enemy to liberty, and diſcovered ſuch a thirſt for arbitrary power; is he, or is he not, a proper man to ſay to theſe colonies, "You ſhall make no laws but what I pleaſe." And is there any inhabitant in America ſo ignorant, as not to know, that, according to what is called the *preſent conſtitution*, this continent can make no laws but what the king gives leave to? and is there any man ſo unwiſe, as not to ſee, that (conſidering what has happened) he will ſuffer no law to be made here, but ſuch as ſuit his purpoſe? We may be as effectually enſlaved by the want of laws in America, as by ſubmitting to laws made for us in England. After matters are made up, (as it is called), can there be any doubt, but the whole power of the crown will be exerted, to keep this continent as low and humble as poſſible? Inſtead of going forward, we ſhall go backward, or be perpetually quarrelling, or ridiculouſly petitioning. — We are already greater than the king wiſhes us to be, and will he not hereafter endeavour to make us leſs? To bring the matter to one point: Is the power who is jealous of our proſperity, a proper power to govern us? Whoever ſays *No* to this queſtion is an *independent*; for independency means no more, than, whether we ſhall make our own laws, or, whether the k— (the greateſt enemy this continent hath, or can have) ſhall tell us, "There ſhall be no laws but ſuch as I like."

But the k—, you will ſay, has a negative in England; the people there can make no laws without his conſent. In point of right and good order, there is ſomething very ridiculous, that a youth of twenty-one, (which hath often happened), ſhould ſay to ſeveral millions of people, older and wiſer than himſelf, I forbid this or that act of yours to be law. But in this place I decline this ſort of reply, though I will never ceaſe to expoſe the abſurdity of it, and only anſwer, that England being the king's reſidence, and America not ſo, makes quite another caſe. The k—'s negative *here* is ten times more dangerous and fatal than it can be in England; for *there* he will ſcarcely refuſe his conſent to a bill for putting England into as ſtrong a ſtate of defence as poſſible, and in America

* Maſſacre at Lexington.

rica he would never ſuffer ſuch a bill to be paſſed.

America is only a ſecondary object in the ſyſtem of Britiſh politics. England conſults the good of *this* country no farther than it anſwers her *own* purpoſe. Wherefore her own intereſt leads her to ſuppreſs the growth of *ours* in every caſe which doth not promote her advantage, or in the leaſt interfere with it. A pretty ſtate we ſhould ſoon be in, under ſuch a ſecond-hand government, conſidering what has happened! Men do not change from enemies to friends by the alteration of a name: and in order to ſhew that reconciliation *now* is a dangerous doctrine, I affirm, *that it would be policy in the k— at this time, to repeal the acts, for the ſake of reinſtating himſelf in the government of the provinces*, in order, that HE MAY ACCOMPLISH BY CRAFT AND SUBTLETY, IN THE LONG-RUN, WHAT HE CANNOT DO BY FORCE AND VIOLENCE IN THE SHORT ONE. Reconciliation and ruin are nearly related.

Secondly. That, as even the beſt terms which we can expect to obtain, can amount to no more than a temporary expedient, or a kind of government by guardianſhip, which can laſt no longer than till the colonies come of age; ſo the general face and ſtate of things, in the interim, will be unſettled and unpromiſing. Emigrants of property will not chuſe to come to a country whoſe form of government hangs but by a thread, and who is every day tottering on the brink of commotion and diſturbance; and numbers of the preſent inhabitants would lay hold of the interval, to diſpoſe of their effects, and quit the continent.

But the moſt powerful of all arguments is, that nothing but independence, *i. e.* a continental form of government, can keep the peace of the continent, and preſerve it inviolate from civil wars. I dread the event of a reconciliation with Britain now, as it is more than probable, that it will be followed by a revolt ſomewhere or other, the conſequences of which may be far more fatal than all the malice of Britain.

Thouſands are already ruined by Britiſh barbarity; thouſands more will probably ſuffer the ſame fate. Thoſe men have other feelings than we, who have nothing ſuffered. All they *now* poſſeſs is liberty; what they before enjoyed is ſacrificed to its ſervice, and having nothing more to loſe, they diſdain ſubmiſſion. Beſides, the general temper of the colonies towards a Britiſh government, will be like that of a youth who is nearly out of his time; they will care very little about her. And a government which cannot preſerve the peace, is no government at all; and in that caſe we pay our money for nothing. And pray what is it that Britain can do, whoſe power will be wholly on paper, ſhould a civil tumult break out the very day after reconciliation? I have heard ſome men ſay, many of whom I believe ſpoke without thinking, that they dreaded an independence, fearing that it would produce civil wars. It is but ſeldom that our firſt thoughts are truly correct, and that is the caſe here; for there are ten times more to dread from a patched-up connection, than from independence. I make the ſufferer's caſe my own, and I proteſt, that were I driven from houſe and home, my property deſtroyed, and my circumſtances ruined, that, as man, ſenſible of injuries, I could never reliſh the doctrine of reconciliation, or conſider myſelf bound thereby.

The colonies have manifeſted ſuch a ſpirit of good order, and obedience to continental government, as is ſufficient to make every reaſonable perſon eaſy and happy on that head. No man can aſſign the leaſt pretence for his fears, on any other grounds, than ſuch as are truly childiſh and ridiculous, that one colony will be ſtriving for ſuperiority over another.

Where there are no diſtinctions, there can be no ſuperiority. Perfect equality affords no temptation. The republics of Europe are all (and we may ſay always) in peace. Holland and Switzerland are without wars, foreign or domeſtic. Monarchial governments, it is true, are never long at reſt: the crown itſelf is a temptation to enterpriſing ruffians, at *home*; and that degree of pride and inſolence ever attendant on regal authority, ſwells into a rupture with foreign powers, in inſtances, where a republican government, by being formed on more natural principles, would negotiate the miſtake.

If there is any true cauſe of fear reſpecting independence, it is becauſe no plan is yet laid down. Men do not ſee their way out.—Wherefore, as an opening into that buſineſs, I offer the following hints; at the ſame time modeſtly affirming, that I have no other opinion of them

them myſelf, than that they may be the means of giving riſe to ſomething better. Could the ſtraggling thoughts of individuals be collected, they would frequently form materials for wiſe and able men to improve to uſeful matter.

LET the aſſemblies be annual, with a preſident only. The repreſentation more equal. Their buſineſs wholly domeſtic, and ſubject to the authority of a continental congreſs.

Let each colony be divided into ſix, eight, or ten convenient diſtricts; each diſtrict to ſend a proper number of delegates to congreſs; ſo that each colony ſend at leaſt thirty. The whole number in congreſs will be at leaſt three hundred and ninety. Each congreſs to ſit and to chuſe a preſident by the following method. When the delegates are met, let a colony be taken from the whole thirteen colonies by lot; after which let the whole congreſs chuſe (by ballot) a preſident from out of the delegates of *that* province. In the next congreſs, let a colony be taken by lot from twelve only, omitting that colony from which the preſident was taken in the former congreſs, and ſo proceeding on till the whole thirteen ſhall have had their proper rotation. And in order that nothing may paſs into a law but what is ſatisfactorily juſt, not leſs than three fifths of the congreſs to be called a majority. — He that will promote diſcord, under a government ſo equally formed as this, would join Lucifer in his revolt.

But as there is a peculiar delicacy, from whom, or in what manner, this buſineſs muſt firſt ariſe, and as it ſeems moſt agreeable and conſiſtent, that it ſhould come from ſome intermediate body between the governed and the governors, that is, between the congreſs and the people, let a CONTINENTAL CONFERENCE be held in the following manner, and for the following purpoſe.

A committee of twenty-ſix members of congreſs, viz. two for each colony; two members for each houſe of aſſembly, or provincial convention; and five repreſentatives of the people at large, to be choſen in the capital city or town of each province, for, and in behalf of the whole province, by as many qualified voters as ſhall think proper to attend from all parts of the province for that purpoſe; or, if more convenient, the repreſentatives may be choſen in two or three of the moſt populous parts thereof. In this conference, thus aſſembled, will be united the two grand principles of buſineſs, *knowledge* and *power*. The members of congreſs, aſſemblies, or conventions, by having had experience in national concerns, will be able and uſeful counſellors; and the whole, being impowered by the people, will have a truly legal authority.

The conferring members being met, let their buſineſs be to frame a CONTINENTAL CHARTER, or charter of the united colonies, (anſwering to what is called the *Magna Charta* of England), fixing the number and manner of chuſing members of congreſs, members of aſſembly, with their date of ſitting, and drawing the line of buſineſs and juriſdiction between them; (always remembering, that our ſtrength is continental, not provincial); ſecuring freedom and property to all men, and, above all things, the free exerciſe of religion, according to the dictates of conſcience; with ſuch other matter as is neceſſary for a charter to contain. Immediately after which, the ſaid conference to diſſolve, and the bodies which ſhall be choſen conformable to the ſaid charter, to be the legiſlators and governors of this continent for the time being. Whoſe peace and happineſs may God preſerve. Amen.

Should any body of men be hereafter delegated for this or ſome ſimilar purpoſe, I offer them the following extracts from that wiſe obſerver on governments, *Dragonetti*. "The ſcience," ſays he, "of the politician conſiſts in fixing the true point of happineſs and freedom. Thoſe men would deſerve the gratitude of ages, who ſhould diſcover a mode of government, that contained the greateſt ſum of individual happineſs, with the leaſt national expence." *Dragonetti on Virtue and Rewards*.

But where, ſay ſome, is the King of America? I'll tell you, friend, he reigns above, and doth not make havock of mankind like the royal —— of Britain. Yet, that we may not appear to be defective even in earthly honours, let a day be ſolemnly ſet apart for proclaiming the charter; let it be brought forth, placed on the divine law, the word of God; let a crown be placed thereon, by which the world may know, that, ſo far as we approve of monarchy, in America THE LAW IS KING: for, as in abſolute

abſolute governments the king is law, ſo in free countries the law *ought* to be king; and there ought to be no other. But, leſt any ill uſe ſhould afterwards ariſe, let the crown, at the concluſion of the ceremony, be demoliſhed, and ſcattered among the people, whoſe right it is.

A government of our own is our natural right: and when a man ſeriouſly reflects on the precarioufneſs of human affairs, he will become convinced, that it is infinitely wiſer and ſafer to form a conſtitution of our own in a cool deliberate manner, while we have it in our power, than to truſt ſuch an intereſting event to time and chance. If we omit it now, ſome Maſſianello * may hereafter ariſe, who, laying hold of popular diſquietudes, may collect together the deſperate and the diſcontented, and, by aſſuming to themſelves the powers of government, may ſweep away the liberties of the continent like a deluge. Should the government of America return again into the hands of Britain, the tottering ſituation of things will be a temptation for ſome deſperate adventurer to try his fortune; and, in ſuch a caſe, what relief can Britain give? Ere ſhe could hear the news, the fatal buſineſs might be done, and ourſelves ſuffering like the wretched Britons under the oppreſſion of the Conqueror. Ye that oppoſe independence now, ye know not what ye do; ye are opening a door to eternal tyranny, by keeping vacant the ſeat of government. There are thouſands, and tens of thouſands, who would think it glorous to expel from the continent that barbarous and helliſh power, which hath ſtirred up the Indians and Negroes to deſtroy us. The cruelty hath a double guilt; it is dealing brutally by us, and treacherouſly by them.

To talk of friendſhip with thoſe in whom our reaſon forbids us to have faith, and our affections, wounded thro' a thouſand pores, inſtruct us to deteſt, is madneſs and folly. Every day wears out the little remains of kindred between us and them; and can there be any reaſon to hope, that, as the relationſhip expires, the affection will increaſe, or that we ſhall agree better, when we have ten times more and greater concerns to quarrel over than ever?

Ye that tell us of harmony and reconciliation, can ye reſtore to us the time that is paſt? Can ye give to proſtitution its former innocence? Neither can ye reconcile Britain and America. The laſt cord, now, is broken; the people of England are preſenting addreſſes againſt us. There are injuries which Nature cannot forgive; ſhe would ceaſe to be Nature, if ſhe did. As well can the lover forgive the raviſher of his miſtreſs, as the continent forgive the murderers of Britain. The Almighty hath implanted in us theſe unextinguiſhable feelings for good and wiſe purpoſes. They are the guardians of his image in our hearts. They diſtinguiſh us from the herd of common animals. The ſocial compact would diſſolve, and juſtice be extirpated from the earth, or have only a caſual exiſtence, were we callous to the touches of affection. The robber and the murderer would often eſcape unpuniſhed, did not the injuries, which our tempers ſuſtain, provoke us into juſtice.

O ye that love mankind? ye that dare oppoſe not only the tyranny, but the tyrant, ſtand forth! Every ſpot of the old world is over-run with oppreſſion. Freedom hath been hunted round the globe. Aſia and Africa have long expelled her.—Europe regards her like a ſtranger; and England hath given her warning to depart. O, receive the fugitive, and prepare in time an aſylum for mankind.

Of the preſent, &c. [*To be continued.*]

* Thomas Anello, otherwiſe Maſſianello, a fiſherman of Naples, who, after ſpiriting up his countrymen in the public market-place againſt the oppreſſion of the Spaniards, to whom the place was then ſubject, prompted them to revolt, and, in the ſpace of a day, became king.

A Receipt for the deſtruction of BUGS.

A Quarter of a pound of quickſilver, and a quarter of an ounce of gum arabic, diſſolved in lemon juice to the conſiſtence of paint, and applied with a feather to the crevices of bedſteads, the bed ſacking, and the tops of woollen curtains.

Some families, to make all ſure, apply it yearly. About two years ago I applied it in the idleſt method to a bedſtead in an old houſe, without even unſcrewing or waſhing it, and I do not remember to have ſeen a bug there ſince. If any bugs remained in the wainſcot of the room, which I did not touch with the mixture, I am convinced they could never afterwards make their quarters good in my bedſtead, otherwiſe I muſt have had notice of their approaches, and ſhewn them my freſh gallipot of defiance accordingly. The mixture ſhould be made by a chymiſt or an apothecary, that the quickſilver may be carefully killed. R. M.

AME-

AMERICA. [321.]

From the London Gazette.

"*Whitehall, July* 6. Gen Howe, in his diſpatches to Lord George Germaine, dated Halifax, June 7. and 8. which were yeſterday delivered by Captain Dudingſton of the navy, gives an account, that the troops under his command were embarked, and waited only for favourable weather to proceed to ſea.

He alſo mentions, that an ordnance-ſtoreſhip, named the Hope, had been taken in Boſton bay.

The General had juſt received advice, that ſome of the tranſports with the Highlanders were arrived at the entrance of the harbour, and was not without hopes that they ſhould all join under ſail the next day."

"*Admiralty-office, July* 23. By a letter received from Vice-Adm. Lord Howe [335.] dated the 23d of June laſt, it appears, that his Lordſhip arrived on that day off the port of Halifax in the Eagle; and having learnt that the fleet and army under the conduct of Vice-Adm. Lord Shuldham had left that port on the 10th of June, his Lordſhip intended to proceed immediately to join him."

"*Whitehall, July* 27. The following letter from Gen. Sir Guy Carleton to Lord George Germaine, was this day received by Capt. Le Maitre, who arrived expreſs from Montreal.

My Lord, Montreal, June 20. 1776.

In a former letter I informed your Lordſhip, that the troops were ordered to aſſemble at Three Rivers. They all puſhed forward with great expedition, as faſt as they arrived off Quebec, by land or water, as beſt anſwered that end. The 8th inſtant the rebels attempted a very bold enterprize indeed: They croſſed over from Sorel in fifty boats, better than 2000 men, landed at the Pointe du Lai before day-light, and marched to attack the troops at Three Rivers, diſregarding the ſloop Martin, ſome armed veſſels, and tranſports full of troops, that were at anchor three miles above the town, otherwiſe than to keep out of reach of their cannon. They made ſome attempt to force the 62d regiment; but whether they found Brig.-Gen. Fraſer, who commanded at Three Rivers, too ſtrong, and too well poſted, or that they were alarmed by Brig.-Gen. Neſbitt, who landed the troops from the tranſports behind them, it is certain they ſoon gave up offenſive meaſures, and retreated with all ſpeed up the river, keeping in the woods. The Brigadiers Neſbitt and Fraſer puſhed up likewiſe, but kept by the water-ſide, in hopes of getting their boats, and cutting off their retreat; the firſt as far as Machiche, the latter to the Pointe du Lai. The ſloop Martin and armed veſſels ſailed as high as the river du Loup, and took two boats, but the reſt were gone too far, as were their troops.

I know not the number of killed and wounded of the rebels; about 200 ſurrendered or were taken priſoners, amongſt thoſe was their chief, Mr Thompſon, whom I think they call a Major-General, and a Mr Irwin, who was the ſecond on this expedition, and ſome others. The killed and wounded of the King's troops amounted to 12 or 13 ſoldiers only.

The next day the troops were ordered to their former ſtations; all who had tranſports up reimbarked; — Brig.-Gen. Fraſer was ordered to march along the north ſhore with the troops whoſe tranſports had not been able to get up, and meaſures were taken to march a body of troops alſo by the ſouth ſhore, had the wind continued unfavourable: for it ſeemed of great importance in this unhappy war, that the rebels ſhould be driven from the upper part of the province as ſoon as poſſible. The wind ſpringing up fair, the fleet ſailed, and arrived off Sorel the evening of the 14th inſtant: the laſt of the rebels had retreated from thence ſome hours before. The grenadiers and light infantry of the troops in this diviſion, immediately landed, ſupported by Brig. Neſbitt and part of his brigade. The next morning more troops were ſent on ſhore, and the command of this column given to Lt-Gen. Burgoyne, with inſtructions to purſue the rebels up the river Sorel to St John's, but without hazarding any thing till the column on his right ſhould be able to co-operate with him. As ſoon as the regulations for the different tranſports could be made out, the remainder of the fleet ſailed for Longuiel, four leagues from Chamblé, (Chamblé is fifteen leagues from Sorel, by the river of that name), and had not the wind failed, this column might have arrived at Longuiel the ſame night, and about the ſame time with Mr Arnold, and the remainder of the rebels, retiring from

Montreal. The next day the troops landed, and marched by La Prairie towards St John's. The advance-guard was ſupported by all the Engliſh remaining after the diſpoſitions already mentioned, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Phillips, and this diviſion followed by two regiments of the Brunſwick troops, and that of Hanau, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Riedeſel.—The advance-guard arrived the morning of the 19th inſtant near to St John's; when they learned, that the head of Lt-Gen. Burgoyne's column had taken poſſeſſion of the redoubts the night before. They found all the buildings in flames, all the craft and large boats the rebels could not drag up the rapids of Chamblé, with ſome proviſions, were alſo burnt. I hear twenty-two pieces of cannon are left behind, hid in the woods. Several other marks appeared of great precipitation and fright: on this occaſion I think they had no ſmall cauſe. All his Majeſty's national and foreign troops ſhewed a great zeal and eagerneſs to overtake the rebels; and I doubt not but they would have given every proof of fidelity and valour, had the enemy delayed their retreat a little longer.—The corps of artillery ſhewed great diligence likewiſe on the occaſion; there were brigades which marched with both columns.—Brig. Fraſer's corps croſſed from the north, and fell into the rear of the two columns on the ſouth ſide; they were alſo joined by numbers of Canadians, and that on the right by many Indians.

Capt. Le Maitre will have the honour to preſent to your Lordſhip theſe diſpatches. He is an intelligent officer, and well qualified to give any further information of the tranſactions in this province. I ſhall take the liberty to recommend him to your Lordſhip as an officer of merit. I am, &c. GUY CARLETON."

"*Admiralty-office, July* 30. By letters received from Capt. Douglas, of his Majeſty's ſhip Iſis, dated at Quebec the 26th and 27th of laſt month, it appears, That immediately after raiſing the ſiege of Quebec, of which he gave an account in his letters [512.] of the 8th and 15th of May, every proper meaſure was taken to facilitate the farther operations againſt the rebels, by ſending down the river all the pilots which could be procured to bring up the tranſports that were daily expected, with Gen. Burgoyne, from England and Ireland; and, that no time might be loſt on their arrival, he had provided pilots for the upper river, and placed frigates and armed veſſels in proper ſtations to aſſiſt and eſcort them; and alſo, leſt the tranſports ſhould be prevented by contrary winds from ſailing up the river, he had ſtationed veſſels with proviſions at proper places for the uſe of the troops, if they ſhould be obliged to diſembark, and march by land. By theſe diſpoſitions, all the tranſports with troops, which had pilots on board, proceeded up the river without ſtopping at Quebec, and arrived at Three Rivers time enough to defeat the rebels, and afterwards drive them from St John's, and all their poſts below Lake Champlain. Capt. Douglas in the ſame letter ſays, that the prudent and ſpirited behaviour of Capt. Harvey, of the Martin ſloop, cannot be too much commended; and that the zeal, vigour, and unanimity, of his Majeſty's ſervants on both elements was ſcarcely equalled on any other occaſion within his remembrance. He alſo writes, that he was, in concert with Gen. Carleton, conſidering upon a proper eſtabliſhment for armed veſſels to be employed on the lakes Champlain and Ontario, and in contriving the moſt expeditious means of getting them, with other craft, on the ſaid lakes, in order to the better accelerating the paſſage of the army; and that Capt Harvey, of the Martin, was returning to Sorel, in order to examine into the means of floating between camels (as is practiſed in Ruſſia and Holland) through the rapids of Chamblé into Lake Champlain, the ſix armed veſſels, one of which was already arrived from England, and the others hourly expected."

"*Admiralty office, July* 30. Capt. Le Cras, ſenior captain of his Majeſty's ſhips at Plymouth, in his letter, dated the 26th inſtant, has the following paragraph, viz. "The Mercury brig, a prize to the Cerberus and Merlin, arrived the night before; and the perſon who had the command of the ſaid brig ſays, they parted from the Cerberus the 26th of June, Block iſland on the coaſt of America bearing N. N. E. diſtance 17 leagues; and that they then ſaw Vice-Adm. Lord Shuldham with his ſquadron, and the tranſports under his convoy, ſteering W. by S. for New York; and that on the evening before they had ſeen the Greyhound frigate, with Gen. Howe on Board."

"*Admiralty-office, July* 30. By a letter

ter received from Vice-Adm. Young, dated at Antigua the 31ſt of May laſt, it appears, that Capt. Bryne, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Hind, which had been ſent on ſervice to St Auguſtine in the province of Georgia, having intelligence that the rebels were fitting armed veſſels in the adjacent rivers; and being at anchor off Sunbury river, he ordered Lieut. Ellis, of the Hinchinbrooke armed ſchooner, with the ſhip's tender and boats, mann'd and arm'd, to proceed over the bar; where they ſet on fire a brig that was loading, and a ſhip on the ſtocks, intended by the rebels for a privateer to carry twenty guns. It further appears from the Admiral's aforementioned letter, that ſince the account tranſmitted in his letter of the 3d of March, and publiſhed in the Gazette of the 8th of laſt month [310.], the cruiſers under his command had ſeized ſeventeen more ſhips and veſſels, either belonging to or employed in carrying on a trade with his Majeſty rebellious ſubjects in North America."

From other papers, &c.

"*Philadelphia, May* 20. A letter to the congreſs, dated, Montreal, May 10. gives the following account, "SIR, By Col. Campbell, who arrived here early this morning from Quebec, we are informed, that two men of war, two frigates, and one tender, arrived there early on Monday the 6th inſtant. About eleven o'clock the enemy ſallied out, to the number, as is ſuppoſed, of 1000 men. Our forces were ſo diſperſed at different parts, that not more than 200 could be collected together at the head quarters. This ſmall force could not reſiſt the enemy. All our cannon, 500 muſquets, and about 200 ſick, unable to come off, have fallen into their hands. The retreat was made with the utmoſt confuſion. However, Col. Campbell informs us, that he imagines that we have loſt very few men, except the ſick above mentioned."

A gentleman in Quebec writes thus to his friend in Edinburgh, dated June 26. "Had Quebec been loſt, we would have been all ruined, as you will ſee by the incloſed order of Montgomery.

"*Parole Connecticut, Court Adams.* *Head quarters, Holland Houſe, Dec.* 15. 1775.

THE General having in vain offered the moſt favourable terms of accommodation to the Governor, and having taken every poſſible ſtep to prevail on the inhabitants to deſiſt from ſeconding him in the wild ſcheme of vigorous meaſures; for the ſpeedy reduction of the only hold poſſeſſed by the miniſterial troops in this province, flushed with continual ſucceſs, confident of the juſtice of their cauſe, and relying on that Providence which has uniformly protected them, the troops will advance with alacrity to attack the works incapable of being defended by the wretched garriſon poſted behind them, conſiſting of ſailors unacquainted with arms, of citizens incapable of ſoldiers duty, and a few miſerable emigrants. The General is confident a vigorous and ſpirited attack muſt be attended with ſucceſs. The troops ſhall have the effects of the governor, garriſon, and ſuch as have been active in miſleading the inhabitants and diſtreſſing the friends of liberty, equally divided among them; the one hundredth ſhare of the whole to be at the diſpoſal of the General, and given to ſuch ſoldiers as diſtinguiſh themſelves by their activity and bravery. The whole to be divided as ſoon as the city is in our hands, and the inhabitants diſarmed."

"Extracted from the orderly books of Capt. Nicholſon, of the York Provincials commanded by Col. J. Clinton."

A gentleman in Quebec, writes thus to a gentleman in Glaſgow, of May 25. "The 29th and 47th regiments lately arrived here, ſet off a few days ago for Montreal and St John's, alſo two frigates and ſeveral armed veſſels. Yeſterday all the militia appeared under arms in the grand parade, where they were met by Col. Maclean; who, in the name of the General, thanked them for their good conduct, and ordered us to lodge our arms with the different officers appointed to receive them; but by no means to take off the cockades from our hats, that being a mark of diſtinction, he ſaid, conferred upon us for our brave behaviour during the ſiege."

"*Quebec, June* 25. On the 10th of May the Triton man of war, with the victualling-ſhips, arrived here; and about the 18th, Gen. Burgoyne, with all the armament from England and Ireland, without the failure of a ſingle veſſel. The day after they landed they ſet out in purſuit of the enemy. Some of the men of war, and about a hundred tranſports, went up to Montreal. The ports at Sorrel, Three Rivers, Montreal, and St John's, were inſtantly retaken. The rebels have done a great deal of damage in the country, by plundering the mer-

chants, and compelling them to take paper-money for their goods. This morning Gen. Thompſon, their commander in chief, and about 500 men, priſoners, are come down; 320 of them were taken at a poſt called the Cedars, near Orwegatchy, by 40 of our men, and 100 Indians. There is great plenty of proviſions here of all kinds, and extremely cheap."

"*From an officer on board the Blond, June* 20. We received orders to go about ſixty leagues up the river to beſiege Montreal, garriſoned with 5000 rebels. We weighed anchor, and ſailed to Point-Neiuf, diſtance from Quebec up the river about fourteen leagues, where we came to anchor again, and ſtayed three days. Our ſtay was occaſioned by our being obliged to lighten the ſhip, the water being more ſhallow as we proceeded up the river.

On the 5th of June we arrived at Trois Rivieres, a ſmall town on the north ſide. On the 6th in the morning, between five and ſix o'clock, a party of the provincials came from the ſouth ſide, about ſix or ſeven miles, from a place called Sorel, with about 3000, under the command of General Thompſon; and our ſailors being landed, we engaged for about an hour with great reſolution on both ſides; at the expiration of which time they gave way, and fled with great precipitation to the woods. Being well followed, we took to the number of about 300 priſoners, together with Gen. Thompſon, and Col. Irvine, a parſon, a doctor, and a few ſubaltern officers. The General we have got ſafe on board: as to his perſon, he is a man of middle ſize, black hair, and Jewiſh complexion; his countenance denotes him ill-natured. The Colonel is a tall, handſome man, with a great deal of vivacity and good-nature about him. But the men are a ſet of the moſt poor miſerable fellows your eyes ever beheld. They confeſs themſelves glad to be priſoners. On the 15th of this month we proceeded in batteaux to Sorel, (our men of war not being able to go any farther, the water not being deep enough), where the enemy was encamped with near 6000 men, and had two batteries, one of ſix forty-two pounders, the other of ten twelve pounders; but on our approach they fled to Montreal. We got ſixteen pieces of cannon, and about forty barrels of powder. We made a halt for about eight hours to refreſh, and then proceeded to Montreal; and the night following got every thing ready. On the 19th, at day-light, we began our fire, which continued very briſk for two hours, when they fled like chaff before the wind, and left the town to us, without any further reſiſtance.—A letter juſt received from Gen. Burgoyne, adviſes, that he is now before Chamblé, and the troops which marched yeſterday to take the place, found it all on fire, and the enemy marching off by the light of it. He likewiſe writes great encomiums on the Britiſh troops; that none but Britons could endure, with ſuch unparallelled reſolution, the fatigues they undergo. We are daily joined by Indians, Canadians, and deſerters from their army; ſo that we have now under our command 9000 men."

An officer of marines in Quebec, writes to his friend in Edinburgh, of June 27. thus. "The troops with Gen. Burgoyne, amounting to 1100 men, arrived here the 1ſt inſtant. After refreſhing a few days they proceeded to Three Rivers. Capt Forreſter, with two companies of the 8th regiment, and 400 Indians, fell in with 700 of the rebels at Lake Champlain, whom he defeated, killing about 50, and taking 500 priſoners. Capt. Forreſter finding his priſoners too numerous, cauſed the Indians exchange them for a like number of the 26th regiment, formerly taken at St John's; only retaining twelve of their principal officers. The Indians marked the rebels that were exchanged on the ear, that they might know them again; telling them, that if they afterwards found any of them in arms during the preſent rebellion, they would cut off their heads.—On the 8th of June the rebels made an attack on our advanced guard with about 1800 men. Reinforcements were immediately ſent out, and the rebels were ſoon routed: 21 of them were killed and 300 taken priſoners; among the latter was their General Thompſon, and another General of the name of Irvine, (who calls himſelf a Pruſſian officer), beſides three Colonels. The officers were brought down to Quebec, and put on board one of our ſhips of war. Although well uſed, and much better than they deſerve, yet they complain, becauſe they are treated as common priſoners, and their rank not allowed them. The above attack was very deſperate, as the rebels were only 1800, and we had 3000; but they had been ignorant of our numbers.

Montreal

Montreal was abandoned and taken poſſeſſion of the 15th of June. Fort St John and Chamblé are alſo retaken; the rebels ſet fire to them as they marched off. Thus Canada is in a great meaſure cleared of the rebels, without any loſs on our ſide. The clergy and better ranks of the Canadians are for government; the reſt appear to join with the party that is uppermoſt. Numbers of Indians have taken up the hatchet againſt the colonies, and the Canadians are daily flocking to our ſtandard."

A letter, dated, Quebec, June 26. to a gentleman at Aberdeen, ſays, "The rebels are entirely driven out of Canada: they are a ſet of the moſt d—ble robbers and villains that ever came into a peaceable country. They burnt all the wheat in the country as they went along, and all ſorts of proviſions; and would certainly have burnt Montreal too, if they had not been prevented by ſtratagem, which it would be too tedious at preſent to write. The Britiſh militia of Quebec had the honour to be the firſt that took poſſeſſion of Montreal after the rebels, who plundered it of every thing they could carry off. Unluckily for them, however, our troops came ſo faſt up with them, that they abandoned 150 batteauxs full of the plunder."

The following proclamation ſhows the noble and humane diſpoſition of Gov. Carleton.

"By his Excellency Guy Carleton, Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I am informed, that many of his Majeſty's deluded ſubjects of the neighbouring provinces, labouring under wounds and divers diſorders, are diſperſed in the adjacent woods and pariſhes, and in great danger of periſhing for want of proper aſſiſtance; all captains and other officers of militia are hereby commanded to make diligent ſearch for all ſuch diſtreſſed perſons, and afford them all neceſſary relief, and convey them to the general hoſpital, where proper care ſhall be taken of them. All reaſonable expences which may be incurred in complying with this order ſhall be repaid by the receiver-general.

And leſt a conſciouſneſs of paſt offences ſhould deter ſuch miſerable wretches from receiving that aſſiſtance which their diſtreſſed ſituation may require, I hereby make known to them, that as ſoon as their health is reſtored, they ſhall have free liberty to return to their reſpective provinces.

Given under my hand and ſeal of arms at the caſtle of St Lewis, in the city of Quebec, this 10th day of May 1776, in the ſixteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth. GUY CARLETON.

By his Excellency's command,
H. T. CRAMAHE.

GOD ſave the KING."

At a time when Nova Scotia was threatened with an invaſion, when there were neither ſhips of war nor troops in the province ſufficient even to defend the capital, the inhabitants ſhewed the greateſt loyalty and courage, no leſs than 385 having entered themſelves as volunteers under the command of Lt-Gov. Franklyn in the ſpace of ten days, as will appear from the following aſſociation, which they ſubſcribed previous to their inliſtment.

"*Province of Nova Scotia, ſſ.* Whereas this his Majeſty's province has been and is now threatened with an invaſion from the neighbouring colonies, by certain people in arms againſt his Majeſty's preſent government, for refuſing to concur with them, in diſobedience to the laws of G. Britain, and for affording, agreeable to our duty, ſupplies and refreſhments to his Majeſty's garriſon of Boſton; we wiſh it to be known, that however unwilling we ſhould be to ſhed the blood of our American countrymen, we muſt, in diſcharge of our duty to God and the King, and in ſupport of the conſtitution and laws of our country, oppoſe their entry into this province, and any and every of their proceedings therein, where their coming muſt expoſe us to the ruin and deſtruction of our property, and to all the ravages and horrors of a civil war: And we do ſolemnly promiſe, in the preſence of Almighty God, to bear faith and true allegiance to his Sacred Majeſty King George the Third; and we will, to the utmoſt of our power and ability, ſupport, maintain, and defend his crown and dignity againſt all traitorous attempts and conſpiracies whatever. And furthermore, we inhabitants of the townſhip of Windſor, do, for

for the purpoſes aforeſaid, voluntarily inrol ourſelves in a company of militia, whereof is to be our captain, and and are to be our lieutenants, in the volunteer regiment of militia, under the command of the Hon. Michael Franklyn, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of this province: on condition, nevertheleſs, that we are not on any occaſion whatever to ſerve out of this colony, nor are we to be required to do duty in conſequence of this inrolment, but in caſe of an actual invaſion of this province by ſuch a body of forces as may make it neceſſary to aid and ſupport the King's troops ſtationed in the ſaid colony. Given under our hands, at Windſor, this — day of March 1776."

By the Three Friends, White, from Halifax, many private letters are received, which give an account of the proceedings of the provincials on their taking poſſeſſion of Boſton. The firſt thing they ſet about was putting up to ſale the effects of all thoſe gentlemen and traders who had left Boſton, and gone with General Howe to Halifax, which they ſold, and the amount is to be appropriated to the ſtock of the province; but where there were ſome of the family left behind, they conſented to leave them their houſehold goods, after taking an inventory of them, and obliging the family to give ſecurity to be accountable for the value on demand; but every thing in the ſtores and in trade were ſold without reſerve. They had alſo put ſeveral gentlemen, whom they adjudged to be of exceptionable characters, and not friends to their cauſe, under confinement; particularly Dr Whitworth and ſon, John Rowe, Eſq; Mr Sam. Wallis, Mr Jerry Allen, Mr Cream Bruſh, and Mr Jackſon; the two laſt in cloſe confinement.

"*Boſton, May* 20. Several perſons, by virtue of an order of the congreſs, have, by the general committee of this city and county, been committed to priſon, for refuſing to deliver up on oath, to the order of the committee, all their arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, which were demanded of them, after they had refuſed to ſign an aſſociation preſcribed by the congreſs, to defend by arms theſe United Colonies againſt the hoſtile attempts of the Britiſh fleet and armies."

We now go to the ſouthward.——The Anne and Iſabella, with part of the 57th regiment, arrived at Cape Fear the 18th of April, being the firſt tranſport of Sir Peter Parker's fleet [48.]. From that date to the 2d of May, there came in thirteen ſail of tranſports, the Pigot, and a victualler; on the 3d, Sir Peter Parker and twenty ſail arrived, with Lord Cornwallis and Gen. Vaughan, two companies of artillery, and a bomb-tender with Col. James; all the troops in perfect health. Gov. Martin and Ld W. Campbell were at Cape Fear, Ld Dunmore at Virginia.

The furniture of Lord Dunmore's palace at Williamſburgh was ſold by public auction.

Letters received at Edinburgh, from ſome officers who ſailed in Sir Peter Parker's fleet, under Lord Cornwallis, dated May 18. ſay, that the fleet, after being much diſperſed by ſtorms, arrived off North Carolina. The troops with Lord Cornwallis landed at Cape Fear on the 13th of May, at ten o'clock at night. The rebels ran off as ſoon as they landed. The troops then marched to Fort Johnſon in North Carolina, which they took poſſeſſion of without oppoſition, and were encamped in the neighbourhood, and entrenching themſelves when theſe letters came away. The army was in good health and high ſpirits.

Another letter, dated, Camp near Fort Johnſon, May 26. brought by way of Antigua, after mentioning the above particulars, adds, "Gen. Clinton is with us; we have met with no moleſtation from the inhabitants; we have plenty of proviſions, and are in good health and ſpirits."

"*Cuin's Iſland, Virginia, June* 26. Lord Dunmore has his reſidence at preſent here with his friends, attended by his few faithful troops, and the ſloops of war with their tenders."— The extreme length of this iſland does not exceed four miles, nor its breadth three. It is ſituated at the mouth of the Rappahannock river.

The provincials are ſaid to have taken a diſlike to the Scots. A letter from Virginia received about the beginning of July, ſays, that all the Scottiſh houſes in that place have been deſtroyed by the Virginians, and all their goods and effects diſtributed amongſt the populace. According to later advices, many Scottiſh families from Virginia are arrived at St Domingo, having been driven from Virginia for their joining with the friends of government.

A

A letter from St Kitts, of April 20. says, "A veſſel arrived here yeſterday from New Providence, and relates, that that iſland was invaded by the provincials, under the command of Commodore Hopkins, in a ſhip of thirty-ſix guns, and eight other veſſels, having landed 1000 men at the eaſt end of the iſland, and marched up to the caſtle, which ſurrendered without much reſiſtance, there having been but five cannon fired on them. They took from thence Governor Montford Brown, Mr Babbedge, his ſecretary, and Mr Irvine, belonging to Charleſton, the King's ſurveyor, two braſs mortars of thirty-two inches, eighteen or twenty ſmaller, eighty pieces of cannon from eighteen to thirty-ſix pounders, and all the powder they could get, which was about eighteen barrels, the reſt having been ſent away privately in the night, before they ſurrendered, by an armed ſchooner in the King's ſervice. The invaders were near three weeks at Providence: they uſed no kind of violence to the inhabitants, nor took any private property without paying for it. They aſſured Brown, they would very ſoon provide another Governor for a companion; from which it is conjectured that they intend their next viſit to Bermuda."

According to many accounts the provincials trade with, and get warlike ſtores, from European countries who are in friendſhip with Britain.—A letter, dated, Nantz, May 16. ſays, "that ſeveral gentlemen of fortune in that city had ſent agents to reſide in Carolina to ſend thence rice and indigo, and get for it brandy and other goods, and the reſt in caſh. The firſt ſhip, a large one, was then arrived, with a very valuable cargo, and four more were hourly expected."—And a letter from New London, of May 30. ſays, "We hear from Philadelphia, that a ſhip and two ſnows belonging to that port arrived there from St Maloes. They are laden with muſkets, piſtols, ſwords, bayonets, &c. Jonathan Harman, who commands the ſhip, informed his employers, that about eighty leagues from Philadelphia, he ſpoke with a fleet of French men of war, by whom he was treated with great civility."

"*Philadelphia, April* 14. A Spaniſh man of war is arrived at this port from Cadiz; there came over in her four American merchants, who, it is ſaid, have been ſome time at Madrid on an important commiſſion; but what ſucceſs they met with we are not able to tell. The Spaniſh captain is gone to the Congreſs, from whence he propoſes to go to Cambridge, where there are ſeveral foreigners of different nations, to take a view of the provincial army. The Spaniſh officers came on ſhore every day, and are entertained in an elegant manner by the principal inhabitants of this place."

A letter from the ſame place, of a later date ſays, "The Zodiaque, a French man of war of 46 guns, which ſome American agents who are now in France purchaſed at Breſt, by order of the congreſs, is arrived at this port; ſhe is laden with warlike ſtores, and will put to ſea in a few days."

A letter from Breſt towards the end of July runs thus. "In conſequence of ſome buſineſs lately negotiated at the court of Verſailles by ſome American gentlemen, a number of veſſels are fitting out at this and other ports in France to carry on an extenſive trade with the colonies. Two men of war from this place, and three frigates from Toulon, are failed to cruiſe on the coaſt of America, to protect our veſſels from any inſults that may be offered to the flag of France in that part of the globe."

"*Halifax, June* 3. By intelligence received here from Louiſburg, it appears, that ſome French ſhips of war, with ſtores on board, are put into Chaleur bay, in the gulph of St Laurence: they conſiſt of the Marzhault, of 32 guns, Le Bienfaiſant, of 28 guns, and the Marquis de Marloze, of 22 guns, and ſeveral armed ſloops and ſchooners, with a quantity of proviſions and ſtores."

"*Newbury Port, May* 30. Yeſterday arrived in this port the frigate Belleiſle, from St Maloes. She has on board 90 barrels of gunpowder, ſome artillery, and a great number of bombs and ſhells, for the uſe of the provincial army. The day before yeſterday the Ranger, a ſnow of 14 guns, commanded by Patrick Dennis, in the ſervice of the congreſs, brought into this place a ſhip burden 280 tons, and another veſſel of 260 tons; they were both from England, and are laden with cloathing and military ſtores for the Britiſh troops. The above veſſels have upwards of eleven thouſand pair of ſhoes on board.

"*Philadelphia, May* 23. Between 27 and 28,000 provincials, and two tribes of Indians, are now at New York. A very briſk

briſk trade is now carrying on with the French, Spaniards, Dutch, and Portugueſe. Three ſhips, from 60 to 70 guns each, which were purchaſed from foreign powers, and four frigates, under the command of Admiral Green, (lately made an Admiral by the Congreſs), which are now fitting out in our ſea-ports with the greateſt alacrity, will, in a few days, put to ſea. Four old French Indiamen have been lately purchaſed for our ſervice; they are intended to mount from 40 to 50 guns each, and are daily expected to arrive at ſome port on this continent."

Many captures are made on both ſides.

"*Philadelphia, June* 2. Laſt night came into this harbour the ſhip Neptune, a privateer of 28 guns, commanded by Capt. Iſrael Ward, ſhe brought into this port with her a large Engliſh tranſport, which has on board clothing and accoutrements for a number of troops. In a few days will put to ſea the Rainbow, of 64 guns, a new ſhip fitted out at this port, and is commanded by Capt. Vyner, an officer who in the late war ſerved with reputation in the royal navy, and was preſent at the taking of the Havannah."

An officer at Halifax, writes to his friend at Edinburgh, of June 8. "We have been unlucky in the loſs of our ordnance-ſhips: one was taken the other day by the rebels, with no leſs than 1500 whole barrels of powder, 2000 ſtand of arms, and 2000 cloathing. A brave Lieutenant Harris and ſeveral ſeamen were killed in attempting to cut her out of King-road, a little below Boſton."

Several merchant-ſhips from the Weſt Indies were taken in the end of May, and ſince, by the Revenge and Montgomery American privateers, amounting in value, it is ſaid, to upwards of 200,000 l.

The Oxford tranſport, from Clyde, with above 100 men of the 42d regiment, was taken by an American privateer: the maſter, mate, and ſecond mate, with the commanding officer of the ſoldiers, and arms, were all taken on board the privateer, and ſome of the privateer's crew turned over to carry her into Philadelphia. When thought out of reach of the privateer, Macintyre, the carpenter of the Oxford, ſeconded by Oak, the boatſwain, roſe on the privateer's crew, beat them, took the helm, and ſteered off for Norfolk, thinking to run the veſſel and ſoldiers under Lord Dunmore's protection. On their arrival off Hampton road they made a ſignal for a pilot; when one Barren came off; to whom they offered twenty guineas to carry them where Lord Dunmore lay. He undertook the charge; but being a rebel, carried them under a ſmall fort which the rebels had raiſed, where they were obliged to anchor, and were all taken priſoners, and ſent to Fort Pitt.

On the other hand, the Pitt, an American privateer of 14 guns, was taken by a war-ſloop, after a reſolute engagement, and carried into Antigua.—The Roſe, of 20 guns, engaged off Rhode iſland, two American privateers, one of 16, the other of 24 guns; the former of which, after a long conteſt, yard-arm and yard-arm, the Roſe ſunk; and the other ſheered off. By the great activity and humanity of Capt. Wallace, commander of the Roſe, and his officers, &c. moſt of the crew of the privateer were ſaved.—A letter from Jamaica ſays, "The ſnow King of Bohemia, commanded by a lieutenant of the navy, fitted out at Port Royal as an armed cruiſer, has taken near Cape François an American veſſel under French colours: ſhe was bound to Philadelphia, and had three French perſons of eminence on board, who came from the Cape. The Frenchmen are treated with the utmoſt reſpect, notwithſtanding ſeveral letters which were found on board the veſſel, and opened and peruſed by Adm. Gayton, leave no doubt that the French are abſolutely aſſiſting the Americans to the utmoſt of their abilities."—A gentleman on board the Pearl frigate, writes from Halifax, June 2. that the Pearl, after an engagement of about an hour, took a ſhip belonging to one Mr Hendrick, of New York, bound to New Jerſey, with naval and military ſtores, and live cattle, mounting 16 carriage-guns, beſides ſwivels, and having 90 men, who were diſtributed among the fleet, in which moſt of them entered as volunteers. The Pearl had three men killed and ſeven wounded; the American nineteen killed, and thirteen wounded.—The Cerberus man of war, Capt. Symonds, has taken ſixteen prizes; the Pomona, Capt. Eaſtwood, of 16 guns, has taken thirteen; the Vulture, an American privateer of 14 guns, was taken by one of the King's frigates, after exchanging a few ſhots; and the Yankee Hero American privateer, of 18 carriage-guns and 10 ſwivels,

Capt.

Capt. James Tracey, was taken by the Millford frigate, and ſent into Halifax, June 23. Four of the privateer's men were killed, and the captain and twelve men were wounded.—A letter from Halifax, of June 12. ſays, that his Majeſty's ſhip Greyhound, of 28 guns, Capt. Dickſon, fell in with the Fury, Miles Burton, an American privateer of 26 guns, on the 9th, which the Greyhound engaged near five glaſſes, and was then obliged to ſheer off.——The Three Friends, White, who ſailed from Halifax, June 22. bring an account, that there were lately twelve prizes carried into Halifax by the men of war, and eighty before, making in all ninety-two ſail.

We ſhall now give ſome of the proceedings of the congreſs, &c.

"AMERICAN UNITED COLONIES.

In Congreſs, May 15. 1776.

WHEREAS his Britannic Majeſty, in conjunction with the Lords and Commons of Great Britain, has, by a late act of parliament, excluded the inhabitants of theſe United Colonies from the protection of his crown; And whereas no anſwer whatever to the humble petition of the Colonies for redreſs of grievances, and reconciliation with Great Britain, has been, or is likely to be given; but the whole force of that kingdom, aided by foreign mercenaries, is to be exerted for the deſtruction of the good people of theſe colonies; And whereas it appears abſolutely irreconcileable to reaſon and good conſcience, for the people of theſe colonies to take the oaths and affirmations neceſſary for the ſupport of any government under the crown of Great Britain; and it is neceſſary that the exerciſe of every kind of authority under the ſaid crown ſhall be totally ſuppreſſed, and all the powers of government exerted under the authority of the people of theſe colonies, for the preſervation of internal peace, virtue, and good order, as well as for the defence of ourſelves, liberties, and properties, againſt the hoſtile invaſions and cruel depredations of our enemies:

Therefore reſolved, That it be recommended to the reſpective aſſemblies and conventions of the United Colonies, where no government ſufficient to the exigencies of their affairs has been hitherto eſtabliſhed, to adopt ſuch government as ſhall, in the opinion of the repreſentatives of the people, beſt conduce to the happineſs and ſafety of their conſtituents in particular, and America in general.

By order of the Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident."

The following is the ſubſtance of the inſtructions ſent to the repreſentatives of the town of Boſton.

"Gentlemen, At a time, when, in all probability, the whole United Colonies are upon the verge of a glorious revolution; and when, conſequently, the moſt important queſtions that were ever agitated before the repreſentative body of this colony, touching its internal police, will demand your attention; your conſtituents think it neceſſary to inſtruct you in ſeveral matters what part to act, that the path of your duty may be plain before you.

We have ſeen the humble petitions of theſe colonies to the King of Great Britain repeatedly rejected with diſdain. For the prayer of peace, the ſword is tendered; for liberty, chains; and for ſafety, death. The inſtruments of hoſtile oppreſſions are licenſed to rob us of our property, to burn our houſes, and to ſpill our blood. Every barbarous nation who could be influenced, have been invited to aſſiſt in proſecuting theſe purpoſes.

We have ſeen the people of Great Britain ſo loſt to every ſenſe of virtue and honour, as to paſs over the moſt pathetic and earneſt appeals to their juſtice with an unfeeling indifference. The hopes we placed on their exertions have long ſince failed. In ſhort, we are convinced, that it is the fixed and ſettled determination of the miniſtry and parliament of that iſland to conquer and ſubject the colonies, and that the people there have no diſpoſition to oppoſe them. A reconciliation with them appears to us to be as dangerons as it is abſurd. A ſpirit of reſentment once raiſed, it is not eaſy to appeaſe: The recollection of paſt injuries will perpetually keep alive the flame of jealouſy, which will ſtimulate to new impoſitions on the one ſide, and conſequently reſiſtance on the other; and the whole body-politic will be continually ſubject to civil commotions.

We therefore think it abſolutely impracticable for theſe colonies to be ever again ſubject to or dependent upon Great Britain, without endangering the very exiſtence of the ſtate: placing, however, unbounded confidence in the ſupreme council of the Congreſs, we are determined

mined to wait, moſt patiently to wait, till their wiſdom ſhall dictate the neceſſity of making a declaration of independence. Nor ſhould we have ventured to expreſs our ſentiments upon the ſubject, but from the preſumption, that the Congreſs would chuſe to feel themſelves ſupported by the people of each colony before they adopt a reſolution ſo intereſting to the whole. The inhabitants of this town therefore unanimouſly inſtruct and direct you, that at the approaching ſeſſion of the general aſſembly you uſe your endeavours, that the delegates of this colony, at the Congreſs, be adviſed, that in caſe the Congreſs ſhall think it neceſſary, for the ſafety of the United Colonies, to declare them independent of Great Britain, the inhabitants of this colony, with their lives, and the remnant of their fortunes, will moſt chearfully ſupport them in their meaſure."

"*Watertown, May* 27. Monday laſt the freeholders and other inhabitants of this town being duly warned, and aſſembled at the houſe, the queſtion was put, Whether, if the Hon. Congreſs ſhould, for the ſafety of the colonies, declare themſelves independent of the kingdom of Great Britain, they, the ſaid inhabitants, will ſolemnly engage, with their lives and fortunes, to ſupport them in the meaſures. It paſſed unanimouſly in the affirmative."

"VIRGINIA, Preſent one hundred and twelve members, Williamſburgh, May 15. 1776.

FORASMUCH as all the endeavours of the United Colonies, by the moſt decent repreſentations and petitions to the King and Parliament of Great Britain, to reſtore peace and ſecurity to America under the Britiſh government, and a reunion with that people upon juſt and liberal terms, inſtead of redreſs of grievances, have produced from an imperious and vindictive adminiſtration increaſed inſult, oppreſſion, and a vigorous attempt to effect one total deſtruction:— By a late act, all the colonies are declared to be in rebellion, and out of the protection of the Britiſh crown, our property liable to confiſcation, our people, when captivated, compelled to join in the murder and plunder of their relations and countrymen, and all former rapine and oppreſſion of Americans declared legal and juſt: Fleets and armies are raiſed, and the aid of foreign troops engaged to aſſiſt theſe deſtructive purpoſes: The King's repreſentative in this colony hath not only with-held all the powers of government from operating for our ſafety, but, having retired on board an armed ſhip, is carrying on a piratical and ſavage war againſt us, tempting our ſlaves, by every artifice, to reſort to him, and training and employing them againſt their maſters:— In this ſtate of extreme danger, we have no alternative left, but an abject ſubmiſſion to the will of thoſe overbearing tyrants, or a total ſeparation from the crown and government of Great Britain, uniting and exerting the ſtrength of all America for defence, and forming alliances with foreign powers for commerce and aid in war; where, appealing to the ſearcher of hearts for the ſincerity of former declarations, expreſſing our deſire to preſerve the connection with that nation, and that we are driven from that inclination by their wicked counſels, and the eternal laws of ſelf-preſervation:

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the delegates appointed to repreſent this colony in General Congreſs be inſtructed to propoſe to that reſpectable body, to declare the United Colonies free and independent ſtates, abſolved from all allegiance to or dependence upon the Crown or Parliament of Great Britain; and that they give the aſſent of this colony to ſuch declaration, and to whatever meaſures may be thought proper and neceſſary by the Congreſs for forming foreign alliances, and a confederation of the colonies, at ſuch time, and in the manner, as to them ſhall ſeem beſt: Provided, that the power of forming government for, and the regulations of the internal concern of each colony, be left to the reſpective colonial legiſlatures.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That a committee ought to be appointed to prepare a declaration of rights, and ſuch a plan of government as will be moſt likely to maintain peace and order in this colony, and ſecure ſubſtantial and equal liberty to the people.

EDMUND PENDLETON, Preſident."

The following oath is publiſhed by the Convention in Virginia.

"I A. B. in the preſence of Almighty God, do ſolemnly ſwear, that I will, to the utmoſt of my power, ſupport, maintain, and defend the government of Virginia, in the preſent juſt and neceſſary war, againſt all powers whatever, who do or may levy or carry on any hoſtility or war againſt the ſame; and that I will not,

not, in any manner, aid, aſſiſt, comfort, countenance, correſpond with, or abet any perſon whatſoever, whom I know, or have cauſe to ſuſpect, have deſigns to further, aid, or aſſiſt the tyrannical and cruel war which the Britiſh King and Parliament have levied againſt America; and that I will from time to time declare and make known all traitorous conſpiracies and attempts againſt the peace and ſafety of Virginia which ſhall come to my knowledge. So help me God"

"*Rhode-Iſland and Providence.*

In General Aſſembly, May Seſſions, 1776.

An act repealing an act, intitled, "An act for the more effectual ſecuring to his Majeſty the allegiance of his ſubjects in this his colony and dominions of Rhode Iſland and Providence plantations;" and altering the form of commiſſions, of all writs and proceſſes in the courts, and of the oaths preſcribed by law.

WHEREAS in all ſtates exiſting by compact, protection and allegiance are reciprocal, the latter being only due in conſequence of the former; And whereas George III. King of Great Britain, forgetting his dignity, regardleſs of the compact moſt ſolemnly entered into, ratified, and confirmed, to the inhabitants of this colony, by his illuſtrious anceſtors, and all of late fully recogniſed by him; and entirely departing from the duties and character of a good king, inſtead of protecting, is endeavouring to deſtroy the good people of this colony, and of all the united colonies, by ſending fleets and armies to America to confiſcate our property, and ſpread fire, ſword, and deſolation, throughout our country, in order to compel us to ſubmit to the moſt debaſing and deteſtable tyranny; whereby we are obliged by neceſſity, and it becomes our higheſt duty, to uſe every means with which God and nature have furniſhed us, in ſupport of our invaluable rights and privileges, to oppoſe the power which is exerted only for our deſtruction.

Be it therefore enacted, by this general aſſembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, That an act, intitled, "An act for the more effectual ſecuring to his Majeſty the allegiance of his ſubjects in this his colony and dominions of Rhode Iſland and Providence plantations," be, and the ſame is hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted, by this general aſſembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, That in all commiſſions for offices, civil and military, and in all writs and proceſſes in law, whether original, judicial, or executory, civil and criminal, where-ever the name and authority of the ſaid king is made uſe of, the ſame ſhall be omitted, and, in the room thereof, the name and authority of the Governor and Company of this Colony ſhall be ſubſtituted, in the following words, to wit, "The Governor and Company of the Engliſh Colony of Rhode Iſland and Providence plantations:" That all ſuch commiſſions, writs, and proceſſes, ſhall be otherwiſe of the ſame form and tenor as they heretofore were: That the courts of law be no longer intitled nor conſidered as the king's courts; and that no inſtrument in writing, of any nature or kind, whether public or private, ſhall in the date thereof mention the year of the ſaid King's reign: Provided, nevertheleſs, that nothing in this act contained ſhall render void or vitiate any commiſſion, writ, proceſs, or inſtrument, heretofore made or executed, on account of the name and authority of the ſaid king being therein inſerted."

"*Norfolk harbour, Virginia, May* 30. The convention of this colony have paſſed ſome reſolutions for confiſcating the eſtates of the deſerters of their countries liberties. "Mr Corbyn is the only one from this colony of conſiderable property: his eſtate is to be ſold by order of the convention. Mr Wormley, one of his Majeſty's council, has been ſeized on account of a letter he wrote to Lord Dunmore, and is confined in the public gaol at Williamſburgh: he is to be tried for treaſon againſt the liberties of America, and his eſtate is to be confiſcated by order of the convention."—— Some time before, the congreſs of South Carolina ſequeſtered the eſtate of Sir James Stuart, ſuperintendent of Indian affairs, and that of his ſon-in-law.

"*Boſton, May* 20. Friday laſt information was given to our congreſs, that ſome men on Long-iſland were counterfeiting the continental money; alſo Maſſachuſets, Connecticut, and New-York currency: a party of minute men were ordered out the ſame day in ſearch of them: they were all taken, with what caſh they had ſtruck off, their preſs, tools, &c.; they were yeſterday brought to town, and committed to gaol."

"*Halifax, June* 9. A gentleman who is come here from New-York province gives an account, that a friend of his, in Ducheſs county, having a pretty large mortgage on an eſtate there, being offered payment of it in continental paper-money, refuſed to take it. The committee were acquainted thereof, and the gentleman ſummoned to appear before them. He obeyed their ſummons, and acknowledged his refuſal: he ſaid, he had lent caſh on the mortgage, and expected the like in return. This plea did not ſatisfy the committee; he was accordingly voted inimical to America, and all intercourſe with him forbid to the United Colonies. In this dilemma, having his effects in ſuch a manner as not to be able immediately to leave the colonies, he knew not what to do; but was at length forced of neceſſity to ſign a writing, wherein he confeſſed his fault, and ſorrow for it, humbly aſking pardon for the ſame, and promiſing never to be guilty of the like again, or of offending againſt any of the reſolutions of the congreſs; when they vouchſafed to reſtore him to favour."

"*Philadelphia, June* 1. Five gentlemen of eminence, are ſent by the congreſs to the courts of Berlin, Madrid, Verſailles, Peterſburg, and to the States of Holland, to negotiate ſome buſineſs of importance; and where, we are informed, they will, for the preſent, reſide. This place has lately been viſited by many foreigners, ſeveral of whom are gone to New-York."

"*Williamſburgh, April* 12. Laſt Saturday Capt. James Barron arrived in town with diſpatches from the Secretary of State for Gov. Eden of Maryland, which he took from on board of a ſmall veſſel that had been ſent by Lord Dunmore to carry them to Annapolis. They were in cuſtody of a certain Mr Roſs, from Fort Pitt, an old offender, and an aſſociate of the infamous Conolly. [90.]

The packet contained three letters. The firſt, dated Nov. 10. only ſerves to announce his Lordſhip's ſucceeding the Earl of Dartmouth as Secretary for the American department. The ſecond, of Dec. 23. incloſed the act of parliament for ſeizing American property, and aſſures him of his Majeſty's being determined, in concurrence with his parliament, to purſue the moſt vigorous meaſures for reducing his rebellious ſubjects in North America; and then cloſes with the King's exhortation to the people of his government, couched in terms of the ſame import which we have already ſeen in ſundry proclamations from his governors. The third letter, being more intereſting, is inſerted at full length, and is as follows.

"SIR, *Whitehall, Dec.* 23. 1775.

IT was not till the 27th of November that your diſpatch to Lord Dartmouth of the 27th of Auguſt was received here; when I had the honour of laying it before the King: and I have it in command from his Majeſty, to expreſs to you his Majeſty's approbation of your zeal for the public ſervice, and of the unalterable attachment you have ſhewn to his perſon and government, from the firſt commencement of the preſent unhappy diſputes, which have involved his Majeſty's faithful ſervants in the colonies in difficulties and diſtreſs, that are only equalled by the fortitude with which they are borne.

Your letter contains a great deal of very uſeful information; and your confidential communication of the characters of individuals, more eſpecially of ſuch as come over into England, is of great advantage; and you may reſt aſſured, that every poſſible precaution will be uſed that no part of your letter ſhall tranſpire.

An armament conſiſting of ſeven regiments, with a fleet of frigates and ſmall ſhips, is now in readineſs to proceed to the ſouthern colonies, in order to attempt the reſtoration of legal government in that part of America. It will proceed in the firſt place to North Carolina, and from thence either to South Carolina or Virginia, as circumſtances of greater or leſs advantage ſhall point out. If to the latter, it may have very important conſequences to the colony under your government; and therefore you will do well to conſider of every means by which you may, in conjunction with Lord Dunmore, give facility and aſſiſtance to its operations. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient and humble ſervant,

GEORGE GERMAINE."

"*In Committee of Safety at Williamſburgh, April* 18. 1776.

Ordered, That the circular letter from the Secretary of State, lately intercepted, together with the clauſe of the act of parliament therein referred to, be publiſhed.

JOHN BECKLEY, Aſſiſtant Clerk.

(CIR-

(CIRCULAR.)

SIR, *Whitehall, Dec.* 23. 1775.

THE King being determined, in concurrence with his parliament, to purſue the moſt vigorous meaſures for reducing his rebellious ſubjects in North America to obedience, and reſtoring legal government, has given the royal aſſent to the incloſed act, which I am commanded by his Majeſty to tranſmit to you, and at the ſame time to ſignify to you his Majeſty's pleaſure, that you do exhort all perſons, upon whom the execution of this law ſhall depend, to pay a due attention thereto, and to uſe their beſt endeavours for carrying the proviſions of it into effect; and I truſt, that when his Majeſty's deluded ſubjects in the aſſociated colonies are better appriſed of the fatal conſequences of the conduct they have adopted, and ſee the determined ſpirit of the nation to maintain its conſtitutional rights, they will avail themſelves of the means which the juſtice and benevolence of the ſupreme legiſlature have held out to them, of being reſtored to the King's grace and peace, and that a happy and laſting reconciliation and union will be effected. And I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that, in order to accelerate this deſirable object, the proper ſteps have been taken for paſſing a commiſſion, under the great ſeal, in conformity to the laſt ſection but one of that act; and the commiſſioner or commiſſioners to be appointed for that purpoſe, will have full power to inquire into the ſtate and condition of the colonies, and to confer with proper perſons upon ſuch points as may be neceſſary for effecting a reſtoration of the public tranquillity. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

GEORGE GERMAINE."

On this occaſion Gen. Lee ſent the following letter to Samuel Pourvoyance, Eſq; chairman of the committee of Baltimore.

" Dear Sir, *Williamsburgh, April* 6.

I know not to whom I can addreſs this moſt important note, with ſo much propriety, and aſſurance of ſucceſs, as to yourſelf. The criſis will not admit of ceremony and procraſtination; I ſhall therefore irregularly addreſs you, in the language of one bold, determined citizen, to another; and conjure you, as you value the liberty and right of the community, of which you are a member, not to loſe a moment; and in my name, if my name is of conſequence enough, to direct the commanding officer of your troops at Annapolis, immediately to ſeize the perſon of Governor Eden. The ſin and blame be on my head; I will anſwer for all to the congreſs; the juſtice and neceſſity of the meaſure will be beſt explained by the packet tranſmitted you by the committee of ſafety from this place. God Almighty give us wiſdom and and vigour this day of trial. Adieu! Dear Sir, your's moſt ſincerely,

CHARLES LEE."

On receipt of this letter, Mr Pourvoyance ſent down Capt. Smith, with forty minute-men, to ſeize the perſon of Gov. Eden, and did ſeize his ſailing-boat. The committee of ſafety at Annapolis, and the military aſſembled there, were highly offended at the liberty Mr Pourvoyance had taken in giving ſuch an order; and would not allow it to be executed. However, they deſired Gov. Eden to give them his word he would not leave the province until the meeting of the general convention, which was to be on May 29. They alſo made Mr Pourvoyance give large bail for his appearance there at that time; when it was ſuppoſed he would be ſeverely reprimanded, and very probably fined. —— According to later advices, the populace roſe, and obliged Gov. Eden to take ſhelter on board a man of war.

A captain, whoſe ſhip was taken by the provincials, and himſelf made priſoner, but at length got his liberty, and is returned to England, was examined very cloſely while among the provincials; and the following is what he ſays paſſed between him and a General of theirs, called *Ward*, whoſe aid-de-camp being preſent, took down his anſwers to the General's queſtions. —— Queſt. Well, Sir, when did you leave England? — Anſ. The 3d of September, 1775. — Queſt. What was the people's opinion concerning the preſent diſputes? — The people in general were ſorry for the unhappy conteſt; but imagined the colonies to be in the wrong. — Queſt. I dare ſay you will ſoon alter your opinion, and be one amongſt us, and become a good citizen. — Anſ I cannot ſay as to that, Sir. — Queſt. It is amazing to me that the people in London do not riſe in mobs, and with clubs, aye, with clubs I mean, go to thoſe miniſterial ſcoundrels, haul them

them out of their habitations, cut their throats, and throw their bodies in the public ſtreets.—Anſ. I know nothing concerning ſuch proceedings.—Queſt. Well, Sir, don't you think King George trembles on his throne?—Anſ. I am not acquainted with his Majeſty, therefore cannot tell."

The American ſtandard is thus deſcribed.—"The colours of the American fleet have a ſnake with thirteen rattles, the fourteenth budding, deſcribed in the attitude of going to ſtrike, with this motto, DON'T TREAD ON ME. It is a rule in heraldry, that the worthy properties of the animal in the creſt borne ſhall be conſidered, and the baſe ones cannot be intended. The ancients accounted a ſnake, or a ſerpent, an emblem of wiſdom, and, in certain attitudes, of endleſs duration. The rattle-ſnake is properly a repreſentative of America, as this animal is found in no other part of the world. The eye of this creature excels in brightneſs moſt of any other animal. She has no eye-lids, and is therefore an emblem of vigilance. She never begins an attack, nor ever ſurrenders; ſhe is therefore an emblem of magnanimity and true courage. When injured, or in danger of being injured, ſhe never wounds till ſhe has given notice to her enemies of their danger. No other of her kind ſhows ſuch generoſity. When undiſturbed, and in peace, ſhe does not appear to be furniſhed with weapons of any kind. They are latent in the roof of her mouth; and even when extended for her defence, appear to thoſe who are not acquainted with her to be weak and contemptible: yet her wounds, however ſmall, are deciſive and fatal. She is ſolitary, and aſſociates with her kind only when it is neceſſary for their preſervation. Her poiſon is at once the neceſſary means of digeſting her food, and certain deſtruction to her enemies. The power of faſcination attributed to her, by a generous conſtruction, reſembles America. Thoſe who look ſteadily on her are delighted, and involuntarily advance towards her, and, having once approached, never leave her. She is frequently found with thirteen rattles, and they increaſe yearly. She is beautiful in youth, and her beauty increaſes with her age. Her tongue is blue, and forked as the lightning.

Britiſh ſtrength in North America.

Under the command of General HOWE.

Dragoons, 16th and 17th -	984
Guards - - - -	1105
Foot, 4th, 5th, 6th, 10th, 16th, 17th, 22d, 23d, 27th, 28th, 35th, 38th, 40th, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 49th, 52d, 55th, 63d, 64th, 22 regiments, 10 companies each	14234
Royal Highlanders, 42d, -	1168
Fraſer's 71ſt, two battalions	2298
Artillery, 6 companies -	486
Marines, two battalions -	1173
Heſſians - - - -	12579
Ditto Artillery - - -	588
	34614

Under General CARLETON.

Foot, 8th, 9th, 20th, 21ſt, 24th, 29th, 31ſt, 34th, 47th, 53d, 62d, 11 regiments, 10 companies each	7117
Artillery, 6 companies - -	486
Brunſwickers - - -	4278
Ditto Artillery - - -	16
Hannau - - - -	668
Ditto Artillery - - -	128
Waldeckers - - - -	670
Ditto Artillery - - -	14
	13377

Under General CLINTON.

Foot, 15th, 33d, 37th, 54th, 57th, 5 regiments - - -	3235
Artillery, 2 companies -	162
	3397

Total Strength, 51,388

Beſides the 14 companies of Britiſh artillery ſaid, as above, to be in America, there is one company of artillery invalids at Newfoundland. The total of which is 53.—— One of the ſix companies ſaid to be with General Howe, is as yet at Penſacola; and the greateſt part of two of the ſix companies ſaid to be with General Carleton are at preſent priſoners with the rebels; as are alſo the 7th and 26th regiments of foot, which regiments are not mentioned above.

The 14th regiment being ſo very much diſperſed, is likewiſe not conſidered in the above liſt.—As the regiments of foot ſerving in America, have each two companies at home for the purpoſe of recruiting, the calculation above is made at only *ten* companies *per* regiment.

NEW

NEW BOOKS. [326.]

Philoſophical Tranſactions, Vol. 65. [208.]

Art. 48. *A propoſal for meaſuring the attraction of ſome hills in this kingdom by aſtronomical obſervations.* — Art. 49. *An account of obſervations made on the mountain Schehallien, for finding its attraction.* —*By the Rev. Nevil Maſkelyne, B.D.F.R.S. Aſtronomer-Royal.*

THeſe two articles contain the hiſtory of a late important philoſophical expedition, very properly undertaken and executed under the auſpices of the Royal Society, with the intention of aſcertaining, by deciſive experiments, the truth of the great law of univerſal gravitation; — the baſis of that noble ſyſtem which the world owes to the genius and ſagacity of Newton.

According to the Newtonian theory, an attractive power is not only exerted between thoſe large maſſes of matter which conſtitute the ſun and planets; but likewiſe between all comparatively ſmaller bodies, and even between the ſmalleſt particles of which they are compoſed. Agreeably to this hypotheſis, a heavy body, which ought to gravitate or tend toward the centre of the earth, in a direction perpendicular to its ſurface, ſuppoſing the ſaid ſurface to be perfectly even and ſpherical, ought likewiſe, though in a leſs degree, to be attracted and tend towards a mountain placed on the earth's ſurface: ſo that a plumb-line, for inſtance, of a quadrant, hanging in the neighbourhood of ſuch a mountain, ought to be drawn from a perpendicular ſituation, in conſequence of the attractive power of the quantity of matter of which it is compoſed, acting in a direction different from that exerted by the whole maſs of matter in the earth, and with a proportionably inferior degree of force.

"It will eaſily be imagined," ſays the Aſtronomer-Royal, in the firſt of theſe papers, which was read before the Royal Society in the year 1772, "that to find a ſenſible attraction of any hill from undoubted experiment, would be a matter of no ſmall curioſity, would greatly illuſtrate the general theory of gravity, and would make the univerſal gravitation of matter palpable, if I may ſo expreſs myſelf, to every perſon, and fit to convince thoſe who will yield their aſſent to nothing but downright experiment. Nor would its uſes end here; as it would ſerve to give us a better idea of the total maſs of the earth, and the proportional denſity of the matter near the ſurface compared with the mean denſity of the whole earth. The reſult of ſuch an uncommon experiment, which I ſhould hope would prove ſucceſsful, would doubtleſs do honour to the nation where it was made, and the ſociety which executed it."

Though Sir Iſaac Newton had long ago hinted at an experiment of this kind; and had remarked, that "a mountain of an hemiſpherical figure, three miles high and ſix broad, would not, by its attraction, draw the plumb-line two minutes out of the perpendicular *:" yet no attempt to aſcertain this matter, by actual experiment, was made till about the year 1738; when the French academicians, particularly Meſſ. Bouguer and Condamine, who were ſent to Peru to meaſure a degree under the equator, attempted to diſcover the attractive power of Chimboraço, a mountain in the province of Quito. According to their obſervations, which were however made under circumſtances by no means favourable to an accurate ſolution of ſo nice and difficult a problem, the mountain Chimboraço exerted an attraction equal to eight ſeconds. Though this experiment was not perhaps ſufficient to prove ſatisfactorily even the reality of an attraction, much leſs the preciſe quantity of it; yet it does not appear that any ſteps had been ſince taken to repeat it.

The Royal Society having, through the munificence of his Majeſty, been enabled to undertake the execution of this delicate and important aſtronomical experiment; the Aſtronomer-Royal was choſen to conduct it. After various inquiries, the mountain *Schehallien*, ſituated nearly in the centre of Scotland, was pitched upon as the moſt proper for the purpoſe that could be found in this iſland. The obſervations were made by taking the meridian zenith diſtances of different fixed ſtars, near the zenith, by means of a zenith-ſector of ten feet radius; firſt on the ſouth, and afterwards on the north ſide of the hill, the greateſt length of which extended in an eaſt and weſt direction.

It is evident, that if the maſs of mat-

* By a very eaſy calculation it is found, that ſuch a mountain would attract the plumb-line 1′ 18″ from the perpendicular.

ter

ter in the hill exerted any ſenſible attraction, it would cauſe the plumb-line of the ſector, through which an obſerver viewed a ſtar in the meridian, to deviate from its perpendicular ſituation, and would attract it contrary ways at the two ſtations, thereby doubling the effect. On the ſouth ſide, the plummet would be drawn to the northward, by the attractive power of the hill placed to the northward of it: and on the north ſide, a contrary and equal deflection of the plumb-line would take place, in conſequence of the attraction of the hill, now to the ſouthward of it. The apparent zenith-diſtances of the ſtars would be affected contrary ways; thoſe being increaſed at the one ſtation, which were diminiſhed at the other: and the correſpondent quantities of the deflection of the plumb-line would give the obſerver the *ſum* of the two contrary attractions of the hill, acting on the plummet at the two ſtations; the *half* of which will, of courſe, indicate the attractive power of the hill.

After deſcribing his excellent aſtronomical apparatus, and relating in detail the hiſtory of a part of his various operations during his aſtronomical campaign, which laſted about four months; the author gives the reſult of them: from which it appears, that the *ſum* of the two contrary attractions of the mountain Schehallien, in the two temporary obſervatories which were ſucceſſively fixed half-way up the hill, (where the effect of its attraction would be greateſt), was equal to 11″. 6.—— From a rough computation, founded on the known law of gravitation; and on an aſſumption, that the denſity of the hill was equal to the mean denſity of the earth; the author finds, that the attraction of the hill ſhould amount to about the double of this quantity. From thence he infers, that the denſity of the hill is only about half the mean denſity of the earth. It does not appear, however, that the mountain Schehallien has ever been a volcano, or is hollow; as it is extremely ſolid and denſe, and ſeemingly compoſed of an entire rock.

Having by this curious and accurate experiment ſatisfactorily aſcertained the attraction of matter, and its quantity in the preſent caſe, the author proceeds to conſider ſome of the conſequences which may be drawn from it, relative to ſeveral of the moſt important queſtions in natural philoſophy. We ſhall quote, with ſome abridgements, what he obſerves on this ſubject:

" 1. It appears from this experiment, that the mountain Schehallien exerts a ſenſible attraction; therefore, from the rules of philoſophiſing, we are to conclude, that every mountain, and indeed every particle of the earth, is endued with the ſame property, in proportion to its quantity of matter.

2. The law of the variation of this force, in the inverſe *ratio* of the ſquares of the diſtances, as laid down by Sir Iſaac Newton, is alſo confirmed by this experiment. For if the force of attraction of the hill had been only to that of the earth, as the matter in the hill to that of the earth, and had not been greatly increaſed by the near approach to its centre, the attraction thereof muſt have been wholly inſenſible. But now, by only ſuppoſing the mean denſity of the earth to be double to that of the hill, which ſeems very probable from other conſiderations, the attraction of the hill will be reconciled to the general law of the variation of attraction in the inverſe duplicate *ratio* of the diſtances, as deduced by Sir Iſaac Newton from the compariſon of the motion of the heavenly bodies with the force of gravity at the ſurface of the earth; and the analogy of nature will be preſerved.

3. We may now, therefore, be allowed to admit this law, and to acknowledge, that the mean denſity of the earth is at leaſt double of that at the ſurface; and, conſequently, that the denſity of the internal parts of the earth is much greater than near the ſurface. Hence alſo the whole quantity of matter in the earth will be at leaſt as great again as if it had been all compoſed of matter of the ſame denſity with that at the ſurface; or will be about four or five times as great as if it were all compoſed of water.——This concluſion (he adds) is totally contrary to the hypotheſis of ſome naturaliſts, who ſuppoſe the earth to be only a great hollow ſhell of matter; ſupporting itſelf from the property of an arch, with an immenſe vacuity in the midſt of it. But were that the caſe, the attraction of mountains, and even ſmaller inequalities in the earth's ſurface, would be very great, contrary to experiment, and would affect the meaſures of the degrees of the meridian much more than we find they do; and the variation of

of gravity, in different latitudes, in going from the equator to the poles, as found by pendulums, would not be near ſo regular as it has been found by experiment to be.

4. He obſerves, laſtly, that as mountains are, by theſe experiments, found capable of producing ſenſible deflections of the plumb-lines of aſtronomical inſtruments; it becomes a matter of great importance in the menſuration of degrees in the meridian, either to chuſe places where the irregular attractions of the elevated parts may be ſmall, or where, by their ſituation, they may compenſate or counteract the effects of each other." M.

An eſſay on the origin, progreſs, and eſtabliſhment, of national ſociety; in which the principles of government, the definitions of phyſical, moral, civil, and religious Liberty, contained in Dr Price's Obſervations, &c. [100.] *are fairly examined, and fully refuted: Together with a juſtification of the legiſlature, in reducing America to obedience by force. By J. Shebbeare, M. D.* 3s Bew.

WHen Dr Price's Obſervations ſeemed to be conſigned to oblivion by their demerit, they acquired a degree of temporary importance from the number of antagoniſts that have engaged in controverſy with the author. Of theſe the writer of the preſent Eſſay appears to have beſtowed particular attention on the ſubject, and is the firſt who has attacked the Rev. champion for America without concealing his own name. He has, indeed, followed ſo cloſely the plan of Dr Price's performance, that the Eſſay is a counterpart of it. It is divided into the ſame number of parts and ſections, which are alſo allotted to the ſame ſubjects of inquiry, and the concluſions which the Eſſayiſt maintains, are entirely the reverſe of thoſe that were ſupported by the Obſerver. The following paſſage preſents the reader with a recapitulation of what the author has evinced in the firſt part of the volume.

"1. That, according to his definition of *phyſical* liberty, mankind are let looſe, like beaſts of prey, to ravage and deſtroy each other, to commit every nefarious act, and abſolutely to ſubvert the laws of nature. For theſe reaſons, phyſical liberty cannot conſiſt in what he aſſerts, nor the force which reſtrains ſuch execrable acts, be poſſibly productive of ſervitude.

2. That, according to his definition of *moral* liberty, depending on every man's following, in all circumſtances, his ſenſe of right and wrong, without being controuled by any contrary principles, murders, fires, rapes, robberies, and every criminal enormity are not immoral acts, becauſe they are unwilfully committed; and, thereby, the very eſſence of morality is annihilated. The force that oppoſes the agent's will, cannot, for theſe reaſons, be productive of ſervitude; unleſs an obligation to be honeſt men and good ſubjects can be the enſlavement of mankind.

3. That according to his definition of *civil* liberty, no government whatever has been, or can be eſtabliſhed: — becauſe it is abſolutely impracticable, that a majority of the people can elect their repreſentatives, in an extenſive dominion; — becauſe an adequate repreſentation does not conſiſt in the number of the electors, but in the ſufficiency of the elected; — becauſe civil government conſiſts, not in the form of the legiſlature, but in the enacting juſt laws, and in an upright diſpenſation of them; — becauſe civil liberty conſiſts in being governed by ſuch laws as ſecure the lives, rights, and properties, of the ſubject; — becauſe man, being a gregarious animal, without this univerſal law of nature, that folly ſhall be ſubordinate to wiſdom, timidity to courage, and weakneſs to ſtrength, an unanimity of will, an union of powers, and an unity of action, can be ſolely formed, and the whole efficiency of the aggregate carried into execution: — conſequently, the force which oppoſes the will of the individuals, is not productive of ſervitude; unleſs the preſervation of the rights, liberties, good government, and ſtrength of a ſtate, be an enſlavement.

4. That, according to his definition of *religious* liberty, religion itſelf can have no exiſtence: — becauſe his principles are ſubverſive of all moral and religious obligation; — becauſe human ſacrifices, idolatry, and every kind of abominable worſhip, being the deciſions of the conſciences of ſuch woſhippers, reſpecting religious truth, are not to be oppoſed by human authority; but the nation is to be overwhelmed by ſuch execrable rites. For theſe reaſons, the force which ſtands in oppoſition to the will of the agent, is not productive of ſervitude; unleſs to obey the commandments of God, and the laws eſtabliſhed, be an enſlavement.

5. That America is not another country from Great Britain, conſidered in a political view; — that taxes are not gifts, but debts [xxxvii. 545.], due from the ſubjects to the ſtate, in conſequence of their being excuſed from perſonal ſervice; — that the legiſlature of the provinces have been, from the beginning, ſubject to the ſupreme legiſlature of this kingdom, as that of London, and all other bodies-corporate, like the colonies, eſtabliſhed by charter in England, are and ever have been; — that the coloniſts have been taxed by parliament, from the 12th of Charles II. to the 10th of George III. in numerous inſtances, ſimilar to the duty on tea; — that they have uniformly, until their oppoſition to the ſtamp-act, acknowledged and obeyed the acts of the Britiſh legiſlature; — that they have always had an adequate repreſentation in parliament, to which they have conſtantly applied, as ſubjects to their repreſentatives, and received redreſs and aſſiſtance, in conſequence of that right."

In the ſubſequent part of the Eſſay, Dr Shebbeare traces the author of the Obſervations through the remaining ſubjects of conſideration, under different ſections: viz. Of the juſtice of the war with America; Whether the war with America be juſtified by the principles of the conſtitution; Of the policy of the war with America; Of the honour of the nation, as affected by the war with America; and, Of the probability of ſucceeding in the war with America.

With reſpect to the various propoſitions aſſerted in this pamphlet, in contradiction to thoſe of Dr price, the truth of them will probaly be admitted by every reader who is not prejudiced in favour of the American claim. The author, it muſt be acknowledged, has ſometimes indulged himſelf in a ſtrain of ſarcaſm, and in ſuch illuſtrations as are even unbecoming a polemical writer; but it may be urged in apology, that Dr Price had betrayed an ignorance to the conſtitution of his country, which ought in juſtice to draw upon him the moſt ſevere retaliation. — To this Eſſay is added an Appendix on Mr Burke's Speech of the 22d of March 1775, in which the author diſcovers the ſame acuteneſs and ingenuity of remark, which he had ſhewn in criticiſing a former ſpeech of that gentleman. The qualities of the oration are ironically denominated the *excellent* and *learned*, on account of Dr Price's having beſtowed upon it thoſe pompous epithets. C.

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til the myſtery of God ſhall be finiſhed;" meaning by that term, the whole ſcheme and order of his preſent religious diſpenſations and providence. Whereas Grotius, on the contrary, who has been followed by Le Clerc, Prideaux, Calmet, and others of no leſs reputation, is able to diſcover little more in them than an ancient perſecution of the Jews. The explications of Mr Mede, our author thinks, are founded on ſuppoſitions and expedients of the moſt inadmiſſible and arbitrary nature. Thoſe of Grotius, on the other hand, ſeem, he ſays, to be juſtified, in almoſt every ſtep of his progreſs, from one verſe to another, by the ſoundeſt rules of criticiſm, and the moſt clear and indubitable evidence of ancient hiſtorical facts. C.

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Sent with a ſprig of May to a young lady.

—This ſprig of *May* behold,
Nor hide a bluſh when you are told
How like it is to thee;
For tho' of finer mould your frame,
With matchleſs charms too great to name,
As *Flowers* you both agree.

Miſtreſs of all the fragrant train,
Her ſweets perfume the verdant plain,
And chear the riſing day:
A month her ſtated time to laſt,
Yet, ah! too often by a blaſt
Thoſe pleaſing ſweets decay.

So beauty dies.—The fineſt face,
Nor all th' enchanting pow'rs of grace,
Can ſtay the wing of Time;
Steady he flies, ne'er heeds the way,
But bears an univerſal ſway,
Nor pities *Age* nor *Prime*.

Then let us ſeize the preſent hour;
Perhaps what now is in our pow'r,
To-morrow may be fled:
Life ſwiftly glides; that form to-day
Which ſeems as blooming as the *May*,
To-morrow may be dead.

To SAPPHO,

After drinking water out of her fair hand.

THE beauteous Ganymede above
Ne'er ſerv'd a richer draught to Jove!
Nor ever did his Godſhip ſup
His nectar from ſo fair a cup.
His cup, as ancient Bards have told,
Was only made of paltry *gold*;
But *mine*, that dipt the cryſtal flood,
Was lovely, living *fleſh!* and *blood!*
Oh! what intoxicating bliſs
The ſoft delicious cup to kiſs!
As o'er my tongue the waters flow'd,
How fierce my panting boſom glow'd!
While I, alas! too fondly thought
To find a gentle cooling draught!
The cup ſuch virtue did impart,
As turn'd my head;—and fir'd my heart!

HENRY.

STANZAS

STANZAS written on the Evening of the 10th of May 1776.

By an Exile from America.

TO thee, O God! by whom I live,
The tribute of my ſoul to give,
On this revolving day;
To thee, O God! my voice I raiſe,
To thee addreſs my grateful praiſe.
And ſwell the duteous lay!

Now has this orb unceaſing run
Its annual circuit round the ſun,
Since when the heirs of ſtrife,
Led by the pale moon's midnight-ray,
And, bent on miſchief, urg'd their way
To ſeize my guiltleſs life.

At eaſe my weary limbs were laid,
And ſlumbers ſweet around me ſhed
The bleſſings of repoſe:
Unconſcious of the dark deſign,
I knew no hoſtile intent was mine,
And therefore fear'd no foes.

When, ſtraight, an heaven-directed youth,
Whom oft my leſſons led to truth,
And honour's ſacred ſhrine,
Advancing quick before the reſt,
With trembling tongue my ear addreſt,
Yet ſure in voice divine.

"Awake! awake! the ſtorm is nigh.—
This inſtant rouſe,—this inſtant fly,—
The next may be too late:
Four hundred men, a murderous band,
Acceſs, importunate, demand,
And ſhake the groaning gate."

I wake.—I fly,—whilſt, loud and near,
Dread execrations wound my ear,
And ſore my ſoul diſmay:
One avenue alone remain'd,—
A ſpeedy paſſage there I gain'd,
And wing'd my rapid way.

That moment, all the furious throng,
An entrance forcing, pour'd along,
And fill'd my peaceful cell;
Where harmleſs jeſt, and modeſt mirth,
And cheerful laughter, oft had birth,
And joy was wont to dwell.

Not ev'n the Muſes' hallowed fane *
Their lawleſs fury can reſtrain,
Or check their headlong haſte:
They puſh them from their ſolemn ſeats,
Profane their long-rever'd retreats,
And lay their Pindus waſte.

Nor yet content,—but hoping ſtill
Their impious purpoſe to fulfil,
They force each yielding door:
And whilſt their curſes load my head,
With piercing ſteel they probe the bed,
And thirſt for human gore.—

Meanwhile, along the ſounding ſhore,
Where Hudſon's waves inceſſant roar,
I work my weary way;
And ſkirt the windings of the tide,
My faithful pupil by my ſide,
Nor wiſh th' approach of day.

At length aſcending from the beach,
With hopes reviv'd, by morn I reach
The good Palemon's cot;
Where, free from terror and affright,
I calmly wait the coming night,
My every fear forgot.—

'Twas then I ſcal'd the veſſel's † ſide,
Where all the amities abide
That mortal worth can boaſt;
Whence, with a longing, lingering view,
I bade my much lov'd YORK adieu,
And fought my native coaſt—

Now, all compos'd, from danger far,
I hear no more the din of war,
Nor ſhudder at alarms;
But ſafely ſink each night to reſt,
No MALICE rankling through my breaſt,
In FREEDOM's ſoftering arms—

Tho' ſtripp'd of moſt the world admires,
Yet torn by few untam'd deſires,
I reſt in calm content;
And humbly hope a gracious Lord
Again thoſe bleſſings will afford,
Which once his bounty LENT.

Yet ſtill, for many a faithful friend,
Shall day by day, my vows aſcend
Thy dwelling, O my God!
Who, ſteady ſtill in VIRTUE's cauſe,
Deſpiſing FACTION's mimic laws,
The paths of PEACE have trod.

Nor yet for FRIENDS alone,—for ALL,
Too prone to heed SEDITION's call,
Hear me, indulgent Heaven!
"O, may they caſt their arms away,
To THEE and GEORGE ſubmiſſion pay,
Repent, and be forgiven!"

* *An elegant edifice, &c. ſince converted into common barracks.*

† *King's-fiſher,—Capt. James Montagu.*

From the Additions to Pope's Works. [326.]

Sir CHARLES HANBURY *to Sir* HANS SLOANE, *who ſaved his life, and deſired him to ſend over all the rarities he could find in his travels.*

SInce you, dear Doctor, ſav'd my life,
To bleſs by turns, and plague my wife,
In conſcience I'm oblig'd to do
Whatever is enjoin'd by you.
According then to your command,
That I ſhould ſearch the Weſtern land
For curious things of ev'ry kind,
And ſend you all that I ſhould find,
I've ravag'd air, earth, ſeas, and caverns;
Men, women, children, towns, and taverns;

And

And greater rarities can ſhew
Than Greſham's children ever knew,
Which carrier Dick ſhall bring you down,
Next time his waggon comes to town.

First, I've three drops of that ſame ſhower
Which Jove in Danae's lap did pour;
From Carthage brought, the ſword I'll ſend,
Which brought Queen Dido to her end;
The ſtone whereby Goliah dy'd,
Which cures the head-ach well apply'd;
The ſnake-ſkin, which you may believe
The devil caſt who tempted Eve;
A fig-leaf apron—'tis the ſame
That Adam wore to hide his ſhame,
But now wants darning; I've beſide,
The blow by which poor Abel dy'd;
A whetſtone worn exceeding ſmall,
Time us'd to whet his ſcythe withal;
The pigeon ſtuff'd, which Noah ſent
To tell him where the waters went.
A ring I've got of Samſon's hair,
The ſame which Dalilah did wear;
Saint Dunſtan's tongs, which ſtory ſhows,
Did pinch the Devil by the noſe;
The very ſhaft, as all may ſee,
Which Cupid ſhot at Antony;
And, which above the reſt I prize,
A glance of Cleopatra's eyes;
Some ſtrains of eloquence which hung
In Roman times on Tully's tongue,
Which long conceal'd and loſt had lain,
Till ——— found them out again.
Then I've, moſt curious to be ſeen,
A ſcorpion's bite to cure the ſpleen:
A goad that, rightly us'd, will prove
A certain remedy to love:
As Moore cures worms in ſtomach bred,
I've pills cure maggots in the head;
With the receipts too how to take 'em

— — — — —

I've got a ray of Phœbus' ſhine,
Found in the bottom of a mine;
A lawyer's conſcience, large and fair,
Fit for a judge himſelf to wear.
I've a choice noſtrum fit to make
An oath a catholic will take.
In a thumb vial you ſhall ſee,
Cloſe cork'd, ſome drops of honeſty,
Which after ſearching kingdoms round,
At laſt were in a cottage found.
An antidote, if ſuch there be,
Againſt the charms of flattery.
I ha'n't collected any care,
Of that there's plenty ev'ry where;
But after wond'rous labours ſpent,
I've got one grain of rich content.

This my wiſh—it is my glory—
To furniſh your nicknackatory;
I only beg that when you ſhow 'em,
You'll tell your friends to whom you owe 'em;
Which may your other patients teach
To know, as has done yours, C. H.

On Mr ST CLARE *of* Roſlin, *and his Band of Royal* SCOTS ARCHERS.

ONce on a day, with bonnets blue,
Our grandſires twang'd the truſty yew,
To Scotland's cauſe and honour true,
Whene'er they took the field.
Like St Clare's band they ſtood array'd,
Where Rome's proud Eagle was diſplay'd,
Tho' trembling nations all obey'd,
True Scotſmen ſcorn'd to yield.

No Saxon, Dane, no pirate crew,
No Engliſh king could us ſubdue,
So quick and thick our arrows flew
Againſt uſurping might.
Brave St Clare now revives the game,
And, mindful of our antient name,
Stands ſtill prepar'd to do the ſame,
For Scotland and our right.

Ag'd as he is, like Fingal bold,
He is a Scotſman true—tho' old,
Who cannot ſee his country ſold
For penſions and for pelf:
While our chief bowmen leave the plain,
Some by oppreſſion, ſome for gain,
Our ancient honour to maintain,
He draws the bow himſelf.

Tho' we have loſt our ancient fame,
Tho' Scotland is an empty name,
Long on the Links may he proclaim
Our antient deeds of yore!
Long may the loyal band and he,
An annual emblem ſhow, which we
With grief and joy mixt muſt ſee,
"Since we can do no more."

July 8. 1776. WAL. JOHNSTON.

Ad Dominum ST CLARE *de* Roſlin, *&* REGIOS SCOTIÆ SAGITTARIOS.

JAM pharetrata cohors referens, de more ſolenni,
Priſca Caledoniæ tempora gentis adeſt.
Arcus et arma ſonant humeris velut ante ſonabant,
Cum fera Romanas Scotia fregit opes:
Cum pariter Danos ſidentes claſſibus, atque
Fudimus Angligenum, Saxonidumque duces.
Præ reliquis Sinclarus adeſt animoſus in armis,
Sub Galea canas qui premit arte comas;
Qui Scotum præ ſe fert pectore, moribus, ore,
Quem tangit miſeræ verus amor patriæ.
Sic Fingallus erat, ſic fortiter arma gerentem,
Et mirata ſenem Scotia læta ducem.
Deſeruere ſuos dum cætera turba penates,
Seque Anglis noſtrum miſcuit omne genus:
Ille, cohorſque ſua, exemplis inſtructa paternis,
Exercent patriis ludicra bella jugis;
Ludicra bella quidem, priſcæ virtutis at umbra,
Proh dolor! Albigenæ nomen inane ſumus.
Omnia vaneſcant; ſed tu Sinclare quotannis,
Sic facias veteres nos meminiſſe dies.

W. J.

Addreſſed to Mr GARRICK, *on his taking his laſt farewell of the town after the play of the* Wonder, *acted for the benefit (being the ſecond benefit this year) of the* Theatrical Fund. [328]

GARRICK,—no voice, no powers but thine can tell
How feelingly you bad the Stage farewell!
Oft have I ſhed the ſympathetic tear,
At the ſad ſufferings of diſtracted Lear;
But never did my breaſt ſuch anguiſh know,
Nor from my eyes ſuch ſtreams of ſorrows flow,
As when, diſdaining all the poet's art,
You ſpoke th' impaſſion'd language of your heart;
And, even to the laſt to Nature true,
You look'd, ſigh'd, left, and wept a kind adieu!
Crown'd with a wreath of never-failing bays,
'Mid the loud ſhouts of univerſal praiſe,
Long may you live!—though from the ſtage retir'd,
Yet not the leſs belov'd, nor leſs admir'd:
And when this tranſient world's gay ſcenes are o'er;
When life's dark curtain falls to riſe no more,
May your good actions, like your acting ſhine,
And plaudits gain immortal and divine!

E. C.

To a Young Lady who obſerved that almoſt all Songs were alike.

ELIZA! you ſay that a'l Songs are the ſame,
And turn on the ſubject of Love;
That they paint but the brightneſs or ſtrength of a flame,
The ſoftneſs or faith of a Dove.

Is it ſtrange that a regent who governs our lives,
And is ever our bleſſing or curſe,
In ſtories of proſe to be uppermoſt ſtrives,
Or thruſt himſelf forward in verſe?

To the free in a court, or the ſlave in a cell,
This flattering viſion remains;
Tho' in palaces Cupid is happy to dwell,
Yet he viſits the wretched in chains.

If gallant and gay, in the reign he reſin'd,
Great Villars with Shrewſbury toy'd,
Poor Mary of Scotland, in durance confin'd,
The love of her Bothwel enjoy'd.

Thro' every toil of Ulyſſes, his bride
Was a hope that ſurviv'd to the laſt;
When to baffle the force of a Cyclop he try'd,
Or rode thro' the waves on a maſt.

Then ſay not Eliza! the paſſion can tire,
Or too oft with its ſhadow we play;
For you its reality live to inſpire,
And waken each amorous lay.

The man who on love is forbidden to write,
And muſt heavier ſtudies purſue,
Should never, Eliza! come into your ſight,
Or venture to liſten to you.

A SONG, *ſung by Mr* BANNISTER, *in the character of* Commodore Capſtern, *in the* Contract.

ALL you who ſet ſail for the land of delight,
Who in wedlock's ſoft hammock would ſwing ev'ry night;
If you hope that your voyage ſucceſsful ſhall prove,
Fill your ſails with affection, your cabins with love. *Fill your ſails*, &c.

Let your hearts, like your main-maſt, be ever upright,
And the union you boaſt, like your tackle, be tight;
Of the ſhoals of Indiff'rence be ſure to keep clear,
And the quickſands of Jealouſy never come near. *And the quickſands*, &c.

If vapours and whims, like ſea-ſickneſs, prevail,
You muſt ſpread all your canvas and catch the freſh gale;
But if briſk blows the wind, and there comes a rough ſea,
Then lower your topſails, and ſcud under lee. *Then lower*, &c.

If, huſbands, you hope to live peaceable lives,
Keep the reckoning yourſelves, give the helm to your wives;
For the evener we go, boys, the better we ſail,
And on ſhipboard the head is ſtill rul'd by the tail. *And on ſhipboard*, &c.

Then liſten to Capſtern, my lads, and be wiſe;
If my precepts you ſcorn, and my maxims deſpiſe,
A brace of proud antlers your brows may adorn,
And a hundred to one but you double Cape Horn. *And a hundred*, &c.

On the late Creation of PEERS. [280.]

CRies *Garter* to *Lyon*, My dear brother *Rex*,
Theſe muſhroom new Lords ſore our heralds perplex;
Of *Taylor*'s, or *Creole*'s, and *Carpenter*'s race,
Our regiſters cannot their pedigrees trace:
In *Scotland*, how act you in matters like theſe?
For Lords here engender like maggots in cheeſe!
"By my ſoul, replies *Lyon*, with a true northern ſneer,
I canna remember the riſe of a Peer:
Our Nobles are ancient, nor can riches obtain
A Peerage in Scotland, ſince Anna's fam'd reign:
While *Dutchmen*, *Contractors*, or *Nabobs* that *bleed*,
Make very good LORDS for *your* ſide the Tweed!"

SIR ARCHY MACSARCASM.

EPIGRAM on a bad PAYER.

FRank, who will any friend ſupply,
Lent me ten pieces. Frank, ſays I,
Haſt any paper? 'Tis but fair
You take my note.—Quoth Frank, "Hold there;
Since to the *caſh* I've bid adieu,
No need to *waſte my paper too*."

III.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

ITALY. [150.]

"*Leghorn, June* 26. The Emperor has laid a plan for eſtabliſhing an Eaſt-India company here, and taking poſſeſſion of a factory on the coaſt of Coromandel, which was in the hands of Auſtria during the reign of the Emperor Charles VI. and for carrying the above into execution, a ſhip has been purchaſed at London, which, after touching at Liſbon and Cadiz, arrived here the 24th under Auſtrian colours. She is called *the Joſeph and Thereſa*, is about 900 tons burden, carries 60 hands, and 32 guns, though ſhe could mount 70: ſhe is commanded by Capt. William Botts. This is the firſt ſhip to be ſent out by the German Eaſt India company. She is to carry a great quantity of arms and ordnance-ſtores, which have been ſent hither from Trieſte, to be ſhipped on board her. She is to ſail in company with the Tuſcan frigate of war, and the Etrurie."

EAST INDIES. [331.]

"*From a cadet in the Eaſt-India company's ſervice, Camp at Belgram, Oct.* 19. 1775. My letters from Laul-Dang, laſt ſeaſon, would acquaint you with the conqueſt of the Rachilla country. It was there we ſaw mountains covered with ſnow, and the higheſt I ever ſaw in my life. It is ſuppoſed they divide that country from Tartary; and it is almoſt incredible to believe how nigh theſe hills appeared, though in reality they were upwards of 120 miles diſtant from us. Laul-Dang, near which we lay, is ſituated in 30 deg. 10 min. N. lat. By this you ſee we are a great deal nigher Tartary than Perſia.—We leave the lads on the Bombay eſtabliſhment to make Perſia expeditions.—We hear in camp, that a large body of Perſians have joined the Morettas againſt our troops, (at Bombay), and have made an attempt to retake the iſland of Saiſet, which they gave up to us ſome time ago. Gen. Clavering, or more properly, the ſupreme council, have ſent an embaſſadour to Bombay to treat with the Morettas; and, I ſuppoſe, to conclude a peace with their Nanna, or Queen, who reſides at Puna, their greateſt capital upon that coaſt. Enſign P. is gone as ſecretary to the above expedition, which goes by land, a thing never attempted before in this country. They have a guard of two companies of our Seapoys, three companies of the Nabob's, and 500 horſe, and are now within a few days march of this place. Should they ſucceed, it will be the means of making all their fortunes. But they have very many difficulties to encounter. They have to paſs through an unknown country (to them), and independent countries, who will be jealous of their force; and as they probably won't look upon them as an embaſſy, nor believe that they are going with that deſign, they may perhaps interrupt their progreſs.—Capt. C. has lately taken a very ſtrong fort merely by ſtratagem, where there were 10,000 men. Though he had no more than two battalions to oppoſe this force, yet he entered only with the loſs of one man killed and two wounded. Capt. B. commanded one battalion and C. the other."

"*Hague, July* 11. Letters from Canton in China, mention the great barbarity which the French have exerciſed upon the iſland Burneo, in November laſt. It ſeems, that in December 1772, Monſ. Le Veyer de Buzidou, commander of the Etoiel, with ſome of the crew, had been killed by the inhabitants of the above iſle; and to be revenged of this, Monſ. Trobiant went thither with two frigates, l'Indiſcret and La Badine, attacked the iſle, murdered about 300, without diſtinction of age or ſex, ſome hundreds were thrown into the ſea, beſides ſome hundreds killed and wounded in the engagement. They have carried off about thirty veſſels of the inhabitants to a conſiderable amount, deſtroyed their fiſheries, and burnt all the effects which they could not bring on board their veſſels."

"*London, July* 6. A bank is agreed upon to be eſtabliſhed at Calcutta, the notes for which are executing by an eminent engraver."

ENGLAND. [338.]

"*Die Lunæ*, 13° *Maii*, 1776. Ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, That the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Exciſe do write circular letters to all ſuch perſons whom they have reaſon to ſuſpect to have plate, as alſo thoſe who have not paid regularly the duty on the ſame, and lay before this houſe, on the firſt day of the next ſeſſion of parliament, the names of thoſe perſons to whom ſuch letters have gone, ſpecifying thoſe who have, and thoſe who have not, complied with the requiſitions

of ſuch letters. Ordered, That the ſaid order be inſerted in the London Gazette for four Saturdays following. ASHLEY COWPER, Cler. Parliamentor."

"*London, July* 19. On Wedneſday night a waggon, loaded with ſpecie, ſet out from the White Hart in the Borough for Portſmouth, to pay the troops in North America. This freight makes above a million Sterling in ſpecie, that government have ſent hither from hence, ſince the 1ſt of December laſt."

"*London, July* 18. The committee at the London tavern appointed to conduct the plan for diſpenſing ſuch occaſional acts of benevolence as may be uſeful to the ſoldiers, who are, or may be employed in his Majeſty's ſervice in America, and for ſuccouring the widows and orphans of thoſe brave men who have fallen, or may fall, in defending the conſtitutional government of this country [xxxvii. 631.], have received advice of the arrival at Halifax of the Renown, with her cargo. Gen. Carleton, in a letter to Samuel Smith, Eſq; acknowledges the receipt of 500 l. in ſilver for the relief of the army. And Gen. Howe, in his letter, dated Halifax, May 18. mentions the receipt of 2178 dollars, ſhipped on board the Triton, for the relief of the ſoldiers, their widows and orphans; and alſo of 2000 ounces more ſhipped on board the Greyhound. The General has appointed a board of general officers, conſiſting of Lt-Gen. Earl Percy, Maj. Gen. Robert Pigott, Val. Jones, and James Grant, Brig.-Gen^{s} F. Smith, Alex. Leſlie, and Samuel Cleaveland, to receive applications, and judge of their propriety. In the letter to the committee they ſay, "This board, as well as the officers and ſoldiers in general, are ſenſible of the great attention which their countrymen have ſhewn them on this occaſion; and we flatter ourſelves, that the future operations of the army, in reducing the deluded inhabitants of this country to a juſt ſenſe of their duty, will merit their approbation. The ſociety may be aſſured, that the board will exert themſelves to render their benevolent deſigns as beneficial as poſſible. As we are convinced that you are deſirous of contributing to the utmoſt of your power towards the relief of the ſoldiers, &c. we beg leave to ſuggeſt to you, that the following articles will be particularly uſeful, to wit, ſoap, leather for mending ſhoes, combs, chalk or whiting for cleaning cloaths, leggings, horſe-radiſh, ground ginger, awls, wax, and coblers ends for ſhoemakers."

George Daubeny, Eſq; of Briſtol, has likewiſe received a letter from Gen. Howe, acknowledging the receipt of his favour of Feb. 17. and the arrival of the Renown, "freighted by the Marine ſociety of London, for purpoſes that muſt reflect no leſs honour upon the loyalty than the benevolence of the ſubſcribers. The diſtribution of theſe donations (ſays his Excellency) will, I hope, be made in ſuch a manner by the board of general officers, appointed for that purpoſe, as to anſwer every deſign of our friends in Briſtol, whoſe generous relief of the diſtreſſed part of the army under my command muſt inſpire the whole with ſuch ſenſe of honour and duty to their country, as will, I truſt, produce a ſpeedy termination to the preſent unhappy rebellion."

"*London, July* 13. Thurſday being the birth-day of Mr Alderman Wilkes, upwards of 300 freeholders of Middleſex dined with him at Chiſwick. There were preſent the Aldermen Bull, Lewes, and Lee, Stephen Sayre, Eſq; and ſeveral other patriotic gentlemen. Among many toaſts one was, "May the Americans have more courage in ſupporting their freedom, than the deluded citizens of London."—A correſpondent ſays, that about the beginning of this century a ſoldier, of the name of *Maclean*, was ſhot, at Perth, for drinking the *foreſaid* health, the pretender's health having been toaſted by a perſon in the company. But *tempora mutantur*.

"*Saliſbury, July* 22. Several reſpectable perſons who have fled from the American rebels, and brought with them ſuch of their effects as they could ſave, being lately arrived here, and having petitioned, that ſuch of the ſaid effects as were not by law prohibited, might be delivered to them duty-free; we hear that government, in compliance with the ſaid petition, has given orders that ſuch goods ſhould be delivered."

"*Boſton, July* 30. This morning, the Conway, an armed veſſel, in the ſervice of government, brought into this harbour two Dutch ſloops laden with warlike ſtores for the provincial army: they were bound to Philadelphia."

"*London, July* 19. A large new American veſſel, with 500 barrels of oil, and

and ſome whalebone, is taken by two cutters, and brought into Dover."

"*London, July* 25. Notice is ſtuck up at the Royal Exchange, to all perſons who have any claim or demand on the ſhip George (American property) taken by his Majeſty's cutter Greyhound, that they may apply to the admiralty-court."

"*London, July* 30. The Lords of the Admiralty have ſent orders to the commiſſioners of the navy, to defray the expences of pilating into the river, or any of our ports, all American veſſels which ſhall be taken by his Majeſty's ſhips, and ſent into any of the ſaid ports, till the ultimate diſpoſal of them ſhall be known."

By the exploſion of ſome gunpowder in the fore-part of the Marlborough man of war, at Portſmouth, July 5. forty-nine perſons were killed and wounded: among the former were nineteen men, three women, and one child. On an inquiry by a court-martial, it appeared to be owing to the negligence or roguery of the gunner and his mates. The captain and lieutenants were cleared of any breach of duty; the gunner was ſentenced to one year's impriſonment in the Marſhalſea, and rendered for ever incapable of ſerving his Majeſty; one of his yeomen, and likewiſe two ſailors, (thoſe for theft on board the ſhip during the confuſion), were ſentenced to receive 300 laſhes each. Which ſentence was carried into execution July 16.

On the 22d of March, appeared in a morning-paper, what was ſaid to be an extract of a genuine letter from the Earl of Chatham to the Earl Temple, dated Hayes, March 9. which makes Lord Chatham's ſentiments to coincide with thoſe of Lord Temple, in his ſpeech on the treaties for foreign troops [237.] An article appeared in the papers of March 23. aſſuring the public, that this pretended extract was a groſs and ſcandalous impoſition. An action againſt the printer of the morning-paper, came to be tried in the court of common pleas, before Lord Chief Juſtice De Grey, July 10. The extract was read; and on a compariſon of the record with it, which profeſſed to give *the tenor* of it, ſome variations were diſcovered, particularly the word *rigour* for *vigour*. The Lord Chief Juſtice held this to be a ſufficient ground for a nonſuit.

On the 3d of July came on to be heard, in the conſiſtory court of London, a motion on the part of the Earl of Briſtol againſt the Counteſs of Briſtol, calling herſelf Ducheſs of Kingſton [200.], purporting, that the court ſhould decree a citation to be affixed on the Royal Exchange, &c. for the ſaid Counteſs, to ſhew cauſe why the ſentence pronounced againſt the Earl, forbidding him to boaſt himſelf to be the huſband of the ſaid lady, ſhould not be declared null and void, as his Lordſhip is now able to prove his marriage. As there was no perſon to appear for the lady, the judge expreſſed his doubts in granting the motion. As the marriage with Lord Briſtol had been determined by a verdict, he could not ſee the reaſon for coming to that court; and as every thing was new, he was apprehenſive of colluſion ſomewhere, and therefore was cautious of proceeding. However, after hearing all the counſel had to offer, he decreed the citation to iſſue as prayed, obſerving all due forms as in the caſe of a Peereſs.

The ſame day came on before Dr Betteſworth, chancellor of the dioceſe of London, a cauſe brought by a gentleman againſt his wife, for crim. con. with a clergyman; and judgement of divorce was pronounced. Some time before the plaintiff obtained a verdict in the court of king's-bench againſt the clergyman with 3000 l. damages.

At Wincheſter aſſizes Farmer Maſkall brought an action againſt a neighbour farmer, for debauching one of his daughters, under the common pretence of marriage; and obtained a verdict, with 250 l. damages, and all coſts.

Dorcheſter aſſizes ended July 27. with the conviction of a perſon for bribery at the Shaftesbury election. Penalties to the amount of 11,000 l were recovered by the preſent member. This is ſaid to be the moſt deciſive cauſe ever yet determined in favour of the independency of the landed intereſt.

At the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, July 10. eight of the priſoners tried, were caſt to be impriſoned ſix months. As the mode of puniſhment is now changed from tranſportation to hard labour, the court took down the age, ſtrength, &c. of thoſe convicted.

A meſſage was ſent to the court at Hick's hall, July 11. from the ſecretary of ſtate's office, informing the magiſtrates, that the expences of keeping and maintaining perſons convicted of felony, and ſentenced to hard labour [334.], will be paid by government, and not out of the county-

county-rates.—A great number of lighters, for the confinement of ſuch perſons, are building at Deptford.—And on the 11th of July Duncan Campbell, Eſq; was appointed Governor over ſuch of thoſe perſons as ſhall be adjudged to hard labour on the river Thames.

An order came to the Lord Mayor, July 8. to iſſue out his precepts to the officers of the ſeveral pariſhes of this city, to deliver into the ſecretaries of ſtate, an exact account of the number of poor of their reſpective pariſhes, who are in their workhouſes, or receive alms. The ſame order is to be ſent to every pariſh in the kingdom, in order that ſome regulations may be made for providing better for the poor, and eaſing the inhabitants of ſome part of the poor's rates, which they are now loaded with, and put a ſtop to people's gaining fortunes by having the poor farmed to them, and other impoſitions that are daily practiſed. This is done in purſuance of act paſſed laſt ſeſſion relative to the ſtate of the poor. [334.]

"*Northampton, July* 8. A woman in the pariſh of Earl-Shilton, Leiceſterſhire, has been ſubject ſome years to a diſorder reſembling that which proceeds from the bite of the tarantula; and ſo aſtoniſhing is the ignorance of many, that they imagine ſhe has been bewitched by an old woman in the neighbouring village of Aſton. On Thurſday June 20. the afflicted perſon, her huſband, and ſon, went to the old woman at Aſton, and threatened to deſtroy her inſtantly, unleſs ſhe would ſubmit to have blood drawn from ſome part of her body, give the woman a bleſſing, and remove her diſorder. The ſon (who is a ſoldier) drew his ſword, and pointing it at her breaſt, ſwore, he would plunge it into her heart, if ſhe did not immediately comply. When the old woman had gone through this ceremony, they went off. But on Monday laſt, the perſon not being cured, they collected a great number of people, and returned to Aſton, pretending to have a warrant to juſtify their proceedings; then, with uncommon brutality, took the poor creature (who is eighty years of age, and a pauper) from her houſe, ſtripped her quite naked, and, tying her hands and legs together, threw her into a horſe-pond; ſhe was then taken out, and in this ſhameful condition exhibited for the ſport of the inhuman mob. As ſhe did not ſink in the water, they concluded ſhe was really a witch; and ſeveral returned on the following day, determined to diſcipline her in this cruel manner till they ſhould put an end to her life. The mob, however, was not deemed ſufficiently ſtrong, ſo that ſhe eſcaped for that time; and it is hoped that ſome methods will be purſued to prevent a repetition of this horrid uſage."

Of late there have been warm debates in the Eaſt-India courts.——On the 10th of May it was determined by a majority of one, in the court of directors, that Governor Haſtings and Mr Barwell [243.] be recalled. At a General court, May 15. Mr Beecker ſpoke in defence of Gov. Haſtings. He ſtated with great accuracy and knowledge the ſituation of the company's affairs in Bengal. He ſaid, that that country was over-run with venality and peculation before he went there; and that, by his good management, attention, and moderation, he in a great meaſure reſtored every thing to good order, and the general advantage of the company; that he in particular regulated the letting of farms, which before was highly oppreſſive to the under tenants, by taking them out of the power of the head tenants, and ſpecifying the particular rents that each paid; that by this, and other various regulations, which ſhewed both his great abilities and integrity, he increaſed the revenue, and advantaged the company; that theſe were upon their records, along with the thanks, not only of the company, but of the nation in general, who ſhewed their approbation of him as a man, and as a faithful ſervant to the company, by appointing him at ſuch a time governor-general of Bengal. To all this, he added, there were no direct charges againſt him, ſave that of Najah Nuncoman [330.], whoſe evidence had ſince turned out to be a forgery; he therefore compared this attack upon Gov. Haſtings, to a ſimilar one in the times of the Roman republic on Metellus, whoſe moderation and good ſenſe corrected many abuſes in the army, and whoſe wiſe regulations prevented many more; yet, notwithſtanding this, he was perſecuted by his envious competitors; though in the end he obtained a triumph, which he was in hopes would be the caſe with his friend. He concluded by making the following motion: "That it be recommended to the Court of Directors to reconſider their reſolution, taken by ballot of eleven to ten, on Wedneſday the 8th of

of this inſtant May, and conceived in the following words:—"The court taking into conſideration the ſtate of the Company's affairs in Bengal, are of opinion, that Warren Haſtings, Eſq; Governor-General, and Richard Barwell, Eſq; of the Council of Bengal, ſhould be removed from their reſpective offices; and that an humble repreſentation be preſented to his Majeſty for that pupoſe.—And that the Court of Directors do report to a General Court of Proprietors, as ſpeedily as poſſible, their proceedings on this motion, before any further ſteps ſhall be taken in that buſineſs."

Mr Elliot ſeconded the motion, and deſired, that all the papers on which the directors grounded their reſolution, ſhould be laid before the court.

The papers were produced, and begun to be read; but were interrupted by the debates. Thoſe in favour of Gov. Haſtings and Mr Barwell ſpoke of their peculiar knowledge of the country; the general good characters they hitherto bore; and the inſufficiency of the charges made againſt them, which were at beſt but *ex-parte* evidence; that nothing, therefore, of ſuch conſequence ſhould be reſolved on till the arrival of the laſt diſpatches from Bengal, or till they had an opportunity of thoroughly inveſtigating this charge on all ſides; for that nothing could be ſo diſgraceful to a man of honour, like Mr Haſtings, as to be recalled in this manner, without a ſingle charge brought home againſt him, or even hearing his defence.

Thoſe on the other ſide allowed his not being poſitively convicted of the charge, but ſaid, the accuſations were ſuch as grounded the expediency of the removal, as the affair ſtood thus: "The directors had received various letters both from Gov. Haſtings and his accuſers, That it was impoſſible for the company's buſineſs to go on without one of the parties being recalled; that in this dilemma the directors were determined to recal that party which was moſt obnoxious, and which they agreed was Gov. Haſtings and Mr Barwell, for entering into the Rohilla war, keeping Banyans, and other matters which the directors diſapproved of; that theſe were backed by accuſations; and that as the expediency of removing one or other on account of the forwarding the affairs of the company, was abſolutely neceſſary, and as the ſhips now in readineſs would be the laſt that would go out for the ſeaſon, there was no time to be loſt in delays, as the good of the company required diſpatch."

After theſe arguments had been fully canvaſſed on both ſides, the papers were again taken up to be read: in the courſe of which no charge of any conſequence appeared againſt Mr Haſtings, but one of his receiving 15,000 rupees: but on a queſtion from Mr Liſter relative to his charge, it appeared in a reference on the book, which was not at firſt read, that theſe 15,000 rupees had been received by Mr Haſting's Banyan, and another, and an abſolute denial even from the party who gave the rupees, of Mr Haſtings having received any part of them. The court having ſat late, was adjourned.

On the 17th the motion for reconſidering the reſolution was carried, 377 to 271.

At a general court, July 17. the directors reported, that they had reconſidered their reſolution for addreſſing the crown to remove Meſſ. Haſtings and Barwell from their ſtations in Bengal, and that they had reſcinded the ſaid reſolution. The directors previous to their reconſideration of this queſtion had taken the opinions of the attorney and ſolicitor-general, and the company's counſel. The caſe and opinions were read, and turned out, the attorney-general's eſpecially, in favour of Meſſ. Haſtings and Barwell.—A motion was then made, and unanimouſly agreed, to print all the records received from Bengal, that could throw light on the tranſactions and diſputes abroad, for the information of abſent proprietors, and the public.

At a quarterly court, June 17. a motion was made in favour of Mr Vereſt, that the company ſhould indemnify him for any law-expences or damages he may have incurred on account of the action brought againſt him by the two Armenians [xxxvi. 673. xxxvii. 160.]. After ſome debate relative to forms, (for the court was almoſt unanimous in the propriety of indemnifying Mr Vereſt, it being evident, that he acted merely in conformity to what he thought was his duty to the company, and from no motive either of intereſt, or of enmity to the Armenians), the matter was referred for confirmation to a general court. A general court was accordingly held, June 27. and the motion was unanimouſly agreed to.

On Monday, June 10. Drury-lane theatre was cloſed for the ſeaſon with the comedy of the Wonder, in which Mr Garrick made his laſt theatrical appear-

ance

ance in Don Felix, generouſly giving the profits of the night, as a ſecond benefit this year to the fund [328]. His performance was inimitable: never were the paſſions of love, jealouſy, rage, &c. ſo highly coloured, or admirably ſet off: in in ſhort, he finiſhed his comic courſe with as high a theatrical climax as he did on Saturday evening before his tragic one.

The play being ended, he thus addreſſed the audience.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, It has been cuſtomary with perſons under my circumſtances, to addreſs you in a farewel epilogue. I had the ſame intention, and turned my thoughts that way; but indeed I found myſelf then as incapable of writing ſuch an epilogue, as I ſhould be now of ſpeaking it.—The jingle of rhyme, and the language of fiction, would but ill ſuit my preſent feelings—This is to me a very awful moment; it is no leſs than parting for ever with thoſe from whom I have received the greateſt kindneſs and favours, and upon the ſpot where that kindneſs and thoſe favours were enjoyed.—[Here for a momnnt he was unable to proceed until relieved by a flood of tears.] Whatever may be the changes of my future life, the deep impreſſion I have of your kindneſs, will always remain *here*, [Putting his hand to his breaſt] fixed and unalterable.—I will very readily agree to my ſucceſſors having more ſkill and ability for their ſtation than I have; but I defy them all to take more ſincere, and more uninterrupted pains for your favour, or to be more truly ſenſible of it, than is your moſt obedient and grateful ſervant."

Here he retired, amidſt the acclamations of a moſt brilliant theatre. [386.]

Ireland. [220.]

The new parliament met on the 18th of June.—Simon Earl Harcourt, the Lord Lieutenant, having gone in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, ſent for the Commons, and directed them to chuſe a Speaker: and they having elected the Rt Hon. Edmund Sexten Pery, Eſq; into that office, he was by them preſented, and was approved by the Lord Lieutenant.—— His Excellency then made the following ſpeech to both Houſes.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I Have the King's Commands to acquaint you, that his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to call you thus early together, in order to give you an opportunity of diſpatching ſuch parlimentary proceedings and matters as you ſhall judge to be immediately neceſſary for the public ſervice."

On the 20th of June the royal aſſent was given by his Excellency to an act for granting further time to perſons in offices or employments to qualify themſelves, purſuant to an act, intitled, *An act to prevent the further growth of Popery.*—Then the parliament was prorogued.

Mr Ponſonby was a candidate for Speaker: but it carried for Mr Pery, 141 againſt 98.

On the 19th of June the following proceedings took place.

Preparatory to the iſſuing the writs for calling a new parliament, the privy council had ſent over two bills, (according to the court-conſtruction of Poyning's law), which were returned from England, as approved, and Mr Attorney-General preſented them to the Houſe. The firſt he preſented was a bill to continue for a longer time the act to prevent frauds committed by bankrupts. The other was a bill granting certain duties therein ſpecified to his Majeſty, to be appropriated to paying the four per cent. intereſt on a former loan. Theſe two bills met with a different fate. The bankrupt-bill was read the firſt time, and it was moved to receive a ſecond reading to-morrow; but Mr Barry ſaying it required ſome conſideration, as ſeveral amendments were neceſſary in the bankrupt-law, Mr Attorney General agreed to poſtpone the ſecond reading till next Wedneſday ſe'en-night.

But as the other was a money-bill, Mr Barry was of opinion, that the Houſe could not even afford it a reading; for by a ſtanding order, ſo old as the year 1718, no money-bill could be brought in till a committee of accounts and a committee of ways and means had made their reſpective reports.

This, though founded on a ſtrict precedent, did not ſatisfy ſeveral gentlemen. Mr George Ogle moved to reject the bill in the firſt inſtance. Mr Attorney General replied, as he had moved for a reading, his motion muſt be decided upon before any other motion could take place.

Mr Burgh, fearful the independent gentlemen would oppoſe the reading of the bill, declared, that unleſs it was read, the Houſe could not aſſert the right of holding

holding the purſe of the nation, with that firmneſs it would wiſh, which was the end at which he aimed. For if the bill ſhould be denied a reading, it would rather appear, that it was dropt in conformity to a ſtanding order, than that it was rejected for having originated in a wrong place. Whereas it would be proper to deſtroy the bill, merely becauſe it was a money-bill, not framed by the Commons.

Mr Barry Barry ſtill urged the force of the ſtanding order, which operated againſt a firſt reading, though indeed he wiſhed ſome mode could be adopted that would mark the utter diſlike of the Houſe.

Mr Burgh anſwered, the objection might be eaſily got over; for any parliament was not ſtrictly bound by the orders of another preceding parliament, until thoſe orders were revived. Now, as no reſolution had even been propoſed to revive the ſtanding orders, they were not as yet binding on the Houſe.

Mr Ponſonby agreed with Mr Burgh, that the ſtanding orders were indeed but a dead letter till revived by a vote.

Mr Attorney-General ſaid, he would, to accommodate gentlemen, withdraw his motion for an immediate reading, and move to poſtpone all further conſideration of the bill to a diſtant day. But this he was not allowed to do: the queſtion was carried to read the bill, and when it was read, Mr George Ogle reſumed his motion to reject the ſaid bill. He was ſeconded by Mr Montgomery of Cavan, and it was carried almoſt unanimouſly.

This point being gained, Mr Burgh then thought it a proper time to move for reviving all the ſtanding orders of former parliaments; which was carried in the affirmative.

The inhabitants of Ireland have lately been numbered by order of government; and the numbers in the four provinces were found to be

	Proteſtants.	Papiſts.
Connaught —	23,718 —	246,142
Leinſter —	214,173 —	474,863
Munſter —	134,061 —	494,738
Ulſter —	379,217 —	194,602
	751,169	1,407,345
		751,169
Total number of ſouls		2,158,514

SCOTLAND. [339.]

The convention of Royal Boroughs met at Edinburgh on Tueſday, July 9. The thanks of the meeting was unanimouſly voted to Mr David Loch, for his zeal and activity in promoting the manufactures and fiſheries of Scotland, by his many ſenſible publications on theſe ſubjects [32.], and delivered in a polite manner, by the Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh, the preſes. Mr Loch, who was one of the repreſentatives for the borough of Dunbar, made a ſuitable return.

On the 16th of July ſome ſhares in the Royal Bank of Scotland were ſold at 215 l. [xxxvii. 691.], which is 14 l. more than they ever ſold at before, owing to the great plenty of money now in the circle. It is computed that there is above half a million Sterling lent out in Edinburgh at three per cent. and more money ready to be lent on bond-ſecurity than was ever known in Scotland at any former period.

A general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Douglas Heron and Company was held, at Edinburgh, July 8. From the ſtate of the funds laid before the meeting, it appeared, that the whole capital ſtock [xxxiv. 304.] paid in (400 l. upon each ſhare) was loſt, and that there was ſtill a deficiency of 70,000 l. It was propoſed, as the moſt advantageous way of extricating the company, to raiſe that ſum (which amounts to 300 l. upon each 500 l. ſhare) by three equal payments at Martinmas next, Whitſunday and Martinmas, 1777. This propoſal was agreed to by almoſt all the gentlemen preſent.

On Thurſday, July 25. the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates of Edinburgh, attended by the Principal and Profeſſors of the Univerſity, went to the Calton-hill, and laid the foundation-ſtone of the Obſervatory [268.], which is to be erected there, according to a plan propoſed by the Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy, and deſigned by Mr James Craig architect. Under the ſtone was depoſited a ſilver medal, having the following inſcription:

H. N. P. F.
JAC. STODART.
CIV. EDIN. PRAEFECT.
E. DECR. SENATUS
MDCCLXXVI.

On the reverſe, a repreſentation of the ſolar ſyſtem, with the following legend:

OS HOMINI SUBLIME DEDIT, COELUMQUE TUERI.

The building is to conſiſt of an octa-

gonal dome, thirty feet diameter, and forty-eight feet high, with two pavilions on the eaſt and weſt ſides.

In the dome is to be placed the noble teleſcope, of twelve feet focal diſtance, made by Mr Thomas Short, and bequeathed by him to the public. In the pavilions will be placed a Tranſit Teleſcope, Mural Arch, and other inſtruments neceſſary for regular obſervation.

The Univerſity has contributed near 700l. for this building, and the remainder (about 300l.) is raiſing by ſubſcription.

There are but two teleſcopes in the world of the ſame power with this of Mr Thomas Short. In the year 1744, Mr James Short made one for Lord Thomas Spencer, who gave it to Dr Stevens. It was found, after that gentleman's death, by the Duke of Marlborough, in a cellar, greatly damaged. His Grace got it repaired by Mr Thomas Short, and has given it to the Obſervatory now erecting in Oxford.

In the year 1753, Mr James Short made another, for the King of Spain, which coſt 1000 guineas. It was put in an Engliſh ſhip, which was taken by the French. They attempted to ſet it up in France; but not ſucceeding, they ſent it to a port in Spain, from whence it was carried by land to Madrid, and ſet up: but it had received ſo much damage, that no object has ever been ſeen through it.

The teleſcope which is to be placed in the Edinburgh Obſervatory, is furniſhed with an apparatus, invented and executed by Mr Short, by which its magnifying power is increaſed to a degree hitherto unknown to aſtronomers. Any object can be ſeen by it in the moon which can be ſeen by the naked eye at the diſtance of four ſtatute-miles. It has an apparatus, by which three perſons may at once look at the ſame object; and an apparatus, by which the obſerver may look at the object with both his eyes; and, laſtly, it is furniſhed with an Object-Glaſs Micrometer. This is thought to be the moſt complete teleſcope that has ever been made.

Conſiderable improvements have been made at the great iron-foundery at Carron [212.]. —— On the 12th of July a trial was made there, in preſence of Capt. Ogilvie and his officers, of fourteen ſix-pounder guns of a light conſtruction, for the uſe of his Majeſty's exciſe-yacht the Royal George. They were loaded, the firſt charge, with ſix pounds of powder, five balls, and a junk-wadding between each ball, which filled them to the muzzle; and the ſecond charge, with ſix pounds of powder, and one ball, and two junk-wadding, being the Woolwich-proof. Theſe guns are the lighteſt iron ſix-pounders that have been made for ſervice, weighing only 800¼ lb. Avoirdupois, and are bored out of the ſolid.—Guns of all calibers, for merchants ſervice, are now making at that foundery, equal in lightneſs to braſs; and, in other reſpects, ſuperior to that metal.

The lunar eclipſe, on Tueſday, July 30. according to an obſervation made at Edinburgh, came out thus.

Apparent Time.	H.	m.	ſ.
Beginning of the eclipſe	9	57	50
Beginning of total darkneſs	10	56	14
Middle of the eclipſe	11	42	20
End of total darkneſs	12	31	10
End of the eclipſe	1	30	5
Duration of total darkneſs	1	34	56
Duration of the eclipſe	3	32	15

Digits eclipſed 19° 1′

The following inſtance of honeſty well deſerves to be recorded. On the 4th of July, Gavin Cooper, a lad about fourteen years of age, whoſe parents live in the parith of Eaſt Kilbride, and who is now a ſervant with Mr Urie in the pariſh of Catheart, found, on the road, a pair of ſaddle-bags, with 599 guineas, which he brought to his maſter; who next day cauſed the dram to be ſent through Glaſgow: by which means the owner was found; to whom the above ſum was delivered, without one farthing wanting, and the lad was properly rewarded.

Another inſtance of honeſty, no leſs remarkable, follows. "*Exciſe office, Edinburgh, 2d July* 1776. The letter (a copy of which follows) addreſſed to one of the Commiſſioners, was received, and the ſum therein mentioned has been applied as deſired, viz.—"HON. SIR, As you are one of the Hon. Commiſſioners of Exciſe, I beg to trouble you with the incloſed two Five-Pound Notes. I am juſtly reſting the ſame for the duties of ale. I deſire the favour you will get the ſame applied properly. Pleaſe advertiſe your having done ſo in the Mercury news-paper; which will greatly eaſe the diſtreſſed mind of, HON. SIR, your very humble ſervant, A BREWER. SCOTLAND, March 1ſt, 1776.—By order of the Commiſſioners, JOHN THOMSON, Secretary."

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

July 2. At London, Sir William Gordon, K. B. and minister-plenipotentiary to the court of Brussels, to Lady Mary Philips of Gerrington-park, Gloucestershire, widow.

8. At Edinburgh, John Good of Drumoin, Esq; in the county of Renfrew, to Miss Young, eldest daughter of Mr John Young merchant in Glasgow.

9. At London, the Earl of Warwick, to Miss Vincent, daughter of the late Sir Francis Vincent, Bt, and sister to the Countess of Roseberry.

23. At the Castle of Berlin, his Imperial Highness, the Great Duke of Russia, to the Princess of Wirtemberg. [279]

DEATHS.

July 1775. In the East Indies, Lieut. George M'Vicar, in the third brigade of the East-India Company's forces.

Dec. 31. Capt. Anderson, killed in the attempt made by the provincials on Quebec. [317.]

On his passage to America, in Sir Peter Parker's squadron, Capt. Batherwick, of the 15th regiment of foot.

June. At his seat at West-port, in Ireland, John Earl of Altamont.

June 20. Off Portmahon, on his way to Lisbon for the recovery of his health, John Graham, Esq; a member of the late council of Bengal.

July 1. At his house in Fife, William Gourlay, Esq; of Kincraig.

1. At Chelsea, Mr Benjamin Price, aged 104, formerly a dry salter in London.

1. At Doonside, John Crawfurd of Doonside, Esq;

At Westorpe Nottinghamshire, Mrs Dorothy Clark, aged 112. She enjoyed a good state of health till within a few days of her death. At the age of 102, she sheared wheat a whole day, against a man, and performed her work with ease.

3. At London, Lt.-Col. Horton, of the first regiment of foot-guards.

3. At Dunglass, Sir John Hall of Dunglass, Bt.

4. At London, Sir John Powell Price, a Welch Baronet.

9. At his seat at Stanwell, Middlesex, Sir John Gibbons, Bt, K. B.

11. At Bath, Lord Downe, eldest son of the Earl of Moray.

12. At Cullean, Airshire, Mr John Bell writer to the signet.

17. At Twickenham-Park, Henrietta Duchess-dowager of Newcastle. She was eldest daughter of Francis Earl of Godolphin, by Lady Henrietta, the eldest of four daughters and coheirs of John the great Duke of Marlborough.

19. At his seat at Poltimore, near Exeter, Sir Richard Bampfylde, Bt, member of parliament for the county of Devon.

21. At Edinburgh, William-M'Farlane Brown of Kirktown and Dalgowrie, Esq;

21. At Greenwich, Thomas Randall, aged near 100. He was cabin boy on board Adm. Rusfel's ship in the famous battle with the French under Tourville, in 1692; and continued in the service of his country to the conclusion of the last war.

At Glastonbury, Mrs Sarah Brookman, widow, aged 106.

25 At Edinburgh, in the 93d year of his age, Robert Mein, burgess and guild-brother of that city. —— His great-grandfather John Mein, was postmaster, and, it is said, enjoyed 100l. a-year of salary, besides what arose from inland postages. His son succeeded him in that office. Persons who wanted to be furnished with the *Mercurius Caledonius*, published so far back as the year 1661, or who had essays or advertisements to insert in that paper, were desired to apply to Robert Mein, master of the post-office at Edinburgh. And Dugdale, in his *Ancient usage of bearing arms*, &c. published in 1681, directs the nobility and baronets to communicate any mistakes, omissions, &c. to him, by addressing them to John Mein postmaster of Scotland. — Robert Mein's great-grandmother was Barbara Hamilton, descended from the family of Barduie, but better known in our history by the name of *Jenny Geddes*, tho' called so erroneously. She is famous on account of the method she took to express her indignation at the introduction of the church-of-England service into Scotland, by Ep Laud, in the 1637; for she not only spoke openly against it in the church, on the Sunday, when it was first attempted to be read, but boldly threw her stool at the Dean; which spirited behaviour, altogether unexpected, so disconcerted him, that he could proceed no further with the service; the meeting was dismissed; nor could the service-book be ever introduced here since. — Robert Mein had a very acute sight, which he retained till within a few months of his death. At the age of seventy-four, he sent a young lady a present of the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments, wrote by him in so small a hand, that it cannot easily be read by the naked eye. Upon looking at it, however, through a glass, every letter appears amazingly regular and distinct. — He always expressed an excess of regard for the place of his nativity, and proposed many salutary improvements for the police of the city of Edinburgh; several of which he published. Among his latest performances of this sort, is one printed in the year 1756, intitled, *The* CROSS *removed, and* PRELACY *and* PATRONAGE *disproved, and* ARBITRARY CEREMONIES *condemned*

demned, to pave the way for a facred as well as a civil union, to complete the happineſs of Great Britain both in Church and State. Like moſt of his other publications, it is in verſe, in which he delighted, and ſeems to breathe the genuine ſpirit of his great-grandmother. Though his ſchemes were too often treated at firſt as imaginary, yet many of them were afterwards found to be real improvements, and as ſuch adopted. It was, however, his particular misfortune, that, while he laboured ſolicitouſly during his whole life for the public good, his own private advantage was ever deſpiſed. *W. Mag.*

25. At Briſtol, Lady Catharine Hay, wife of Capt. William Hay, of the third regiment of foot guards, daughter of John late Marquis of Tweeddale, and niece of the preſent Marquis.

25. At Aberdeen, William Baxter of Glaſſel, Eſq;

25. At Balmackeuan, William Graham, Eſq; of Morphie.

26. At Long Hermiſton, David Falconer, Eſq; Advocate.

27. At Balmanno, Mrs Cecilia Carmichael, daughter of the deceaſed David Carmichael of Balmedy, Eſq;

27. At his houſe in Roſsſhire, Charles Urquhart of Braelangwell, Eſq;

30. At Largo, Mr David Burns, miniſter of that pariſh.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

"*Edinburgh, June* 13. This day came on at the palace of Holyrood houſe, the election of a Peer of Scotland, to ſit and vote in the Houſe of Peers of the preſent Parliament of Great Britain, in the room of John Earl of Strathmore, deceaſed [163]. The Earl of Eglinton was elected. The Peers preſent were, the Earls of Crawfurd, Caithneſs, Hume, Dumfries, Dalhouſie, Dundonald, Breadalbane, Hyndford; Lords Forbes, Semple, Colvil of Culroſs, Banff, and Elibank. And there were liſts from the Dukes of Buccleugh and Gordon; the Marquis of Lothian; the Earls of Errol, Eglinton, Caſſilis, Abercorn, Kelly, Galloway, Lauderdale, Loudoun, Leven, Northeſk, Aboyne, Aberdeen, Marchmont, Roſeberry, Hopeton; Viſcount Stormont; and from Lords Cathcart, Belhaven, and Rollo."

The King has been pleaſed,

July 2. to order letters-patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of Ireland, containing his Majeſty's grants of the following dignities of the ſaid kingdom, unto the perſons after mentioned, to them and their heirs-male, viz.

The dignity of an Earl to each of the five following Viſcounts of the ſaid kingdom, viz.

William Lord Viſcount Liſburne, by the title of *Earl of Liſburne*, in the county of Antrim;

Edward Lord Viſcount Ligonier, by the title of *Earl Ligonier, of Clonmell*, in the county of Tipperary;

John Lord Viſcount Clanwilliam, by the title of *Earl of Clanwilliam*, in the county of Corke;

Robert Lord Viſcount Clare, by the title of *Earl Nugent*, with remainder to George Nugent Grenville, Eſq; of Wotton under Barnwood, in the county of Buckingham; and,

William Lord Viſcount Croſbie, by the title of *Earl of Glandore*, in the county of Corke.

The dignity of a Viſcount to each of the following ſeven Barons of the ſaid kingdom, viz.

Thomas-George Baron Southwell, by the title of *Viſcount Southwell, of Caſtle Mattreſs*, in the county of Limerick;

Thomas Baron Knapton, by the title of *Viſcount de Veſci, of Abbeyleix*, in the Queen's county;

William Willoughby Baron Mount Florence, by the title of *Viſcount Enniſkillen*, in the county of Fermanagh;

Francis Baron Orwell, by the title of *Viſcount Orwell;*

John Baron Baltinglaſs, by the title of *Viſcount Aldborough*, of the palatinate of Upper Ormond;

William-Henry Baron Clermont, by the title of *Viſcount Clermont, of Clermont*, in the county of Louth, with remainder of Viſcount and Baron unto the Rt Hon. James Forteſcue of Ravenſdale Park in the ſaid county of Louth, brother to the ſaid Lord Clermont; and,

William Henry Baron Dawſon, by the title of *Viſcount Carlow*, in the county of Carlow.

The dignity of a Baron to each of the following eighteen gentlemen, viz.

The Rt Hon. Sir Thomas Maude, Bt, by the title of *Baron de Montalt, of Hawarden*, in the county of Tipperary;

The Rt Hon. Sir George Macartney, K. B. by the title of *Baron Macartney, of Liſſanoure*, in the county of Antrim;

The Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald Acheſon, Bt, by the title of *Baron Goſford, of Market Hill*, in the county of Armagh;

The Rt Hon. Ralph Howard, by the Title of *Baron Clonmore, of Clonmore, Caſtle* in the county of Carlow;

Sir Richard Philips, Bt, by the Title of *Baron Milford;*

Sir Thomas Wynn, Bt, by the title of *Baron Newborough, of Newborough;*

Sir Charles Bingham, Bt, by the title of *Baron Lucan, of Caſtlebar*, in the county of Mayo;

Si

Sir Alexander Macdonald, Bt, by the title of *Baron Macdonald, of Slate*, in the county of Antrim;

Sir William Mayne, Bt, by the title of *Baron Newhaven, of Carrick Mayne*, in the county of Dublin;

James Agar, Eſq; by the title of *Baron of Clifden*, in the county of Kilkenny;

William Edwardes, Eſq; by the title of *Baron Kenſington*;

William-Henry Lyttelton, Eſq; by the title of *Baron Weſtcote, of Balamare*, in the county of Longford;

Robert Henley Ongley, Eſq; by the title of *Baron Ongley, of Old Warden*, in Ireland;

Molyneux Shuldam, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue ſquadron of his Majeſty's fleet, by the title of *Baron Shuldam*;

John Bourke, Eſq; of Palmerſtown, in the county of Kildare, by the title of *Baron Naas, of Naas*, in the ſaid county;

Sentleger Sentleger, Eſq; by the title of *Baron Doneraile, of Doneraile*, in the county of Corke;

Clotworthy Upton, Eſq; by the title of *Baron Templetown*, in the county of Antrim; and

Hugh Maſſey, Eſq; by the title of *Baron Maſſey, of Duntryleague*, in the county of Limerick.

—to appoint the following perſons to be of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council in Ireland, viz.

Jemmatt Lord Archbiſhop of Tuam;
Garret Earl of Mornington;
Arthur Lord Viſcount Valentia;
Sir Robert Deane, Bt;
Sir Capel Molineaux, Bt;
Richard Jackſon, Eſq;
Joſhua Cooper, Eſq; and
Agmondiſham Veſey, Eſq;

—to order letters-patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of Ireland, containing his Majeſty's grants of the dignity of a Baronet of the ſaid kingdom, to them and their heirs-male, unto

Sir Michael Cromie, Kt, of Stacumnie in the county of Kildare;

Ralph Fetherſtone, Eſq; of Ardagh, in the county of Longford;

Skeffington Smyth, Eſq; of Tinny Park, in the county of Wicklow; and

Nicholas Lawleſs, Eſq; of Abington, in the county of Limerick. [329.]

—4. to appoint William Hewit, Eſq; to be a commiſſioner for adjuſting the differences that have ariſen, or may ariſe, in reſpect to the late ſales of lands in the iſlands of Grenadas, the Grenadines, Dominica, St Vincent, and Tobago.

—6. to confer the honour of the Moſt Honourable Order of the Bath on Guy Carleton, Eſq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief of his Majeſty's province of Quebec, General and Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's forces in the ſaid province, and on the frontiers of the provinces bordering thereupon.

—to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain unto John Hamilton, of Marlborough Houſe, Portſmouth, in the county of Southampton, Eſq; Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Hector.

—16. on the reſignation of Sir John Dick, Bt, to appoint John Udney, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Conſul at Leghorn; and alſo to appoint Robert Richie, Eſq; to ſucceed Mr Udney as his Majeſty's Conſul at Venice.

"*Dublin Caſtle, July* 12. Letters-patent are preparing to be paſſed under the great ſeal of this kingdom, conſtituting and appointing,

John Bourke, John Beriſford, John Monck Maſon, Richard Townſend, James Agar, Hercules Langriſhe, and Robert Waller, Eſqs, commiſſioners of all his Majeſty's revenues within this kingdom;

Henry Loftus, Edward Tighe, St John Jefferyes, Richard Hely Hutchinſon, and Edward Bellingham Swan, Eſqs, commiſſioners of accounts within this kingdom; and commiſſioners for ſtamping and marking parchment, vellum, and paper, and managing the duties thereupon."

"*Dublin Caſtle, July* 18. Letters-patent are preparing to be paſſed under the great ſeal of this kingdom, containing a grant from his Majeſty unto James Shiel, Robert Barry, Richard Malone, Clotworthy Rowley, and John Tunnadine, Eſqs, to be commiſſioners of Appeals in this kingdom."

War-office, June 11. 1776. *continued.* [344.]

37th reg. of foot: —— Leigh, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Pearce.

40th reg. of foot: Capt. Samuel Bradſtreet to be Major, vice James Grant.

41ſt reg. of foot (Invalids): Capt. John Wilſon, of 59th reg. to be Captain, vice Harcourt Maſſer.

51ſt reg of foot: Charles Semple, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Hepburn.

59th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. George Herbert to be Captain, vice John Wilſon.

Ditto: Lieut. John Clarke to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice George Herbert.

Ditto: Enſ. Robert Codd to be Lieutenant, vice John Clarke.

Royal Americans, 1ſt bat.: James Maneſty, Clerk, to be Chaplain, vice William Nicholas Jackſon.

Ditto: 2d bat.: —— Degerman, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Louis Haldimand.

Ditto: 4th bat.: Charles Louis Theodore Scheedd, Gent. to be Enſign.

War-office, July 2.

Royal reg. of horſe-guards: John Wad-

man,

man, Gent. to be Quartermaſter, vice Thomas Tees.

1ſt reg. of dragoons: John Kinſey, Gent. to be Cornet, vice William Spencer.

2d reg. of dragoons: ——— Chaplin, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Lawrence Robert Campbell.

17th reg. of dragoons: Quartermaſter John Jones, of the 20th, foot, to be Cornet, vice James St Clair.

1ſt reg. of foot-guards: Enſ. William Henry Naſſau to be Lieutenant, vice George Dewar.

Ditto: John Goodricke, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Henry Naſſau.

Ditto: Captain John Thomas De Burgh to be Captain of a Company, vice George Hotham.

Ditto: Enſ. Thomas Glyn to be Lieutenant, vice John Thomas De Burgh.

Coldſtream reg. of foot-guards: Enſ. Thomas Thoroton to be Lieutenant, vice George Tate.

2d reg. of foot: Enſ. Edward Baynes to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Philips.

Ditto: John Davies, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Edward Baynes.

6th reg. of foot: Lieut. James Suſanna Patton to be Captain, vice Henry Shawe.

38th reg. of Foot: Richard Broom, Gent, to be Enſign, vice Lovet Aſhe.

56th reg. of foot: Enſ. Thomas Nixon to be Lieutenant, vice William Farquhar.

Ditto: Lieut. William Wilſon to be Adjutant, vice John Hardy.

61ſt reg. of foot: Enſ. Thomas Peter Bonell to be Lieutenant, vice Benjamin Stuart.

69th reg. of foot: John Haſwell, Gent. to be Quartermaſter, vice John Mackie.

Ditto: Arthur Leith, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Francis William Farquhar.

Ditto: Robert Chilton, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Paul Caſtleman.

War-office, July 9.

4th reg. of foot: Enſ. Bryan Bell, of 44th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John Barker.

5th reg. of foot: Enſ. Robert King to be Lieutenant, vice James Raymond.

Ditto: Second-Lieut. Alexander Wilſon, of 23d, foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John M'Clintock.

10th reg. of foot: Lieut. John Barker, of 4th, foot, to be Captain, vice John Vatas.

14th reg. of foot: Enſ. Thomas Pitcairn, of 65th, foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Cornelius Smelt.

Ditto: Lieut. Andrew Laurie to be Adjutant, vice Cornelius Smelt.

Ditto: Captain-Lieut. William Brown to be Captain, vice William Blackett.

Ditto: Lieut. John Batut to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Brown.

Ditto: Enſ. James Boyes to be Lieutenant, vice John Batut.

Ditto: Captain-Lieut. John Batut to be Captain, vice Charles Fordyce.

Ditto: Lieut. William Ramſay, of 35th, foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Batut.

Ditto: Enſ. Charles Ogle to be Lieutenant, vice Peter Henry Leſlie.

Ditto: Enſ. James Lindſay to be Lieutenant, vice William Napier.

Ditto: Henry Lumſden, Gent. to be Enſign, vice James Boyes.

Ditto: Enſ. Charles William Morden, of the Royal Emigrants, to be Enſign, vice Charles Ogle.

Ditto: Enſ. John Day, of Ditto, to be Enſign, vice James Lindſay.

17th reg. of foot: Lieut. William Leſlie to be Captain, vice Charles Lyons.

22d reg. of foot: Enſ. William Hay, of 64th, foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Laton.

Ditto: Lieut. Charles Handfield to be Adjutant, vice Charles Laton.

35th reg. of foot: Lieut. Cornelius Smelt, of 14th, foot, to be Captain, vice James Cockburne.

Ditto: Enſ. Robert Gordon, of 44th, foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John Graves Simcoe.

Ditto: Lieut. James Lamb to be Adjutant, vice John Graves Simcoe.

Ditto: Enſ. David Campbell, of 4th, foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Archibald M'Aleſter.

Ditto: Enſ. Thomas Murray of 10th, foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William Ramſay.

38th reg. foot: Lieut. William Wade to be Captain, vice John Otto Bayer.

Ditto: Enſ. Lovet Aſhe to be Lieutenant, vice William Wade.

Ditto: Enſ. Shepland Swincy to be Lieutenant, vice William Sutherland.

40th reg. of foot: Lieut. John Graves Simcoe, of 35th, foot, to be Captain, vice John Green.

Ditto: Captain-Lieut. John Adlam to be Captain, vice Samuel Bradſtreet.

Ditto: Lieut. William Harris to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Adlam.

Ditto: Enſ. John Forbes to be Lieutenant, vice William Harris.

Ditto: Lieut. Robert Moſtyn, of 65th, foot, to be Captain, vice William Mac Lean.

45th reg. of foot: Second-Lieut. Louis Haldimand, of 23d, foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William Houghton.

55th reg. foot: Capt. William Sutherland, of the Royal Fencible Americans, to be Captain, vice Robert Gray.

63d reg. of foot; Enſ. Ebenezer Radford to be Lieutenant, vice John Murray Prior.

64th,

64th reg. of foot: Lieut, Charles Laton, of 22d, foot, to be Captain, vice Michael Fleming.

Ditto: Lieut. John Lewis to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John C. Evereſt.

Ditto: Enſ. Dennis Kelly to be Lieutenant, vice John Lewis.

Ditto: Charles Wright, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Dennis Kelly.

65th reg of foot: Lieut Samuel Ellis, from the Marines, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Moſtyn.

Staff-Officers in North America.

Doctor Jonathan Mallet to be Chief Surgeon to the Hoſpital.

Capt. Charles Lyons, late of 17th foot, to be Town-Major of Halifax.

Lieut. William Spaight, of 65th, foot, to be Aſſiſtant Deputy Quarter-Maſter General.

Lt.-Col. James Paterſon, of 63d, foot, to be Adjutant General.

War-Office, July 16.

Royal reg. Horſe-guards: Joſeph Darby, Captain; Alexander Forbes, Captain-Lieutenant; Thomas Watſon Whittle, Lieutenant; Francis Chaplain, Cornet.

1ſt reg. foot-guards: Michael Cox, Captain of a company; Thomas Gordon, Captain-Lieutenant; William Colquhoun, Lieutenant; John Lewis Elliot, Enſign.

2d reg. foot: James Barker, Lieutenant-Colonel; William Dalrymple, Major; James Ball, Captain; Edward Thorley, Captain-Lieutenant; Charles Duperré, Lieutenant; Philip Bainbrigge, Enſign.

16th reg. foot: Martin Ramſay, Enſign.

51ſt reg. foot: Edward Fuller, Captain; John Elford, Captain-Lieutenant; Robert Pringle, Lieutenant.

59th reg foot: James Alex. Colvill, Enſign.

61ſt reg. foot: William Owen, Captain; James Sivright, Lieutenant.

62d reg. foot: Richard Bailey, Captain.

War-Office, July 30.

17th reg. of Light Dragoons: Cornet Thomas Stanley, of the 16th of Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Richard Crewe.

Ditto: Capt. Peter Hedman Elleſton, of 35th, foot, to be Captain, vice Turner Straubenzie.

4th reg. of foot: Enſ. Peter Kemble to be Lieutenant, vice Leonard Browne.

5th reg. of foot: Lieut. John Weſtroppe, of 65th, foot, to be Captain, vice John Jackſon.

16th reg. of foot: Major Alexander Dickſon to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice James Robertſon.

Ditto: Capt. Valentine Gardiner, of 55th, foot, to be Major, vice Alexander Dickſon.

17th reg. of foot: Enſ. Mathew Anketell, of 55th, foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William Leſlie.

22d reg. of foot: Enſ. George Auguſtus Cuningham to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Phineas Maxwell.

Ditto: William Abererombie, Gent. to be Quarter-Maſter, vice Edward Phineas Maxwell.

23d reg. of foot: Second-Lieut. John Browne to be Firſt-Lieutenant, vice Richard Williams deceaſed.

35th reg. foot: Enſ. Charles Stevenſon, of 10th, foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Maple Delamaine.

Ditto: Lieut. Thomas Bomford, of 64th, foot, to be Captain, vice Peter Hedman Elleſton.

38th reg. of foot: Second-Lieut. John Mackewan, of 23d, foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Talbot Blaney Handaſyde.

40th reg of foot: Lieut John Doyle to be Adjutant, vice William Harris.

44th reg. of foot: Second-Lieut. Nicholas St Nicholas, from the Marines, to be Lieutenant, vice William Leſlie.

Ditto: Lieut. Twiſdale Griff. Ridſdale to be Captain, vice Charles Willington.

Ditto: Enſ. Archibald Kennedy, of 43d, foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Twiſdale Griff. Ridſdale.

46th reg. of foot: Capt. William Leſlie, from the Royal Fenſible Americans, to be Captain, vice Cornelius Cuyler.

49th reg. of foot: Enſ. John Wiggleſworth to be Adjutant, vice William Gore.

Ditto: James Stanley, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Wiggleſworth.

Ditto: Lieut. Edward Phineas Maxwell, of 22d, foot, to be Captain, vice John Rogers.

Ditto: Enſ. George Robert Jocelyn to be Lieutenant, vice Samuel Andrews.

Ditto: Volunteer George Maſſey to be Enſign, vice George Robert Jocelyn.

Ditto: Serjeant William Archer to be Quarter-Maſter, vice George Robert Jocelyn.

52d reg. of foot: Patrick Dondon, Gent. to be Surgeon, vice Richard Hope.

Ditto: George Mackay, Gent. to be Quarter-Maſter, vice Aaron Wilkinſon.

Ditto: Lieut. Thomas Williamſon to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Andrew Machilwaine.

Ditto: Enſ. Robert John Harriſon to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Williamſon.

Ditto: Major Mungo Campbell, from 55th, foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Valentine Jones.

55th reg. of foot: Captain-Lieut. Decimus Reynolds to be Captain, vice Valentine Gardiner.

Ditto: Lieut. Robert Lucas to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Decimus Reynolds.

Ditto: Enſ. Thomas Stanley to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Lucas.

Ditto: —— Shuldam, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Stanley.

Ditto:

Ditto: Lieut. Michael Hammerton to be Captain, vice Benjamin Neal Stratford.

Ditto: Enf. Peter Marland to be Lieutenant, vice Michael Hammerton.

Ditto: Capt. Cornelius Cuyler, of 46th, foot, to be Major, vice Mungo Campbell.

63d reg. of foot: Enf Chriſtopher Lyſter to be Lieutenant, vice Ebenezer Radford.

Ditto: Lieut. Edward Drury to be Captain, vice Thomas Dundas.

Ditto: Enf. Thomas Gibſon to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Drury.

64th reg. of foot: Enf. William Gratton to be Lieutenant, vice George Montgomery Metham.

Ditto: Enf. Thomas Peters, of 22d, foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Bomford.

65th reg. of foot: Enf. Robert Arbuthnot, of 40th, foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John Weſtroppe.

Ditto: Lieut Henry Miller to be Adjutant, vice John Weſtroppe.

Ditto: Lieut George Montgomery Metham, of 64th, foot, to be Captain, vice William Compton.

Staff-Officers in North America.

Lieut.-Col. George Clerk, of 43d, foot, to be Barrack-Maſter General, vice James Robertſon.

Lieut. John Bowen, from Half-pay, to be Fourier to the army.

William Cuningham, Gent. to be Provoſt Marſhall.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland.

Ten dated April 26. 1776, *viz.*

Maj. Thomas Pigott, Chief Engineer in Ireland, to have the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet.

4th reg. of horſe: Capt. Philip Crampton to be Major, vice Pigott, removed.

Ditto: Lieut. John Crampton to be Captain, vice Philip Crampton.

Ditto: Corn. William Pigot to be Lieutenant, vice John Crampton

Ditto: Mr Thomas Lindſey to be Cornet, vice Pigot.

5th (or Royal Iriſh) dragoons: Maj. Thomas Sawer, of the 2d, horſe, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Hugh Cane, who retires.

2d, horſe: Capt. Lorenzo Moore, of the 3d, horſe, to be Major, vice Sawer.

3d, horſe, or Carabineers: Capt.-Lieut. Thomas Moore to be Captain, vice Lorenzo Moore, promoted.

Ditto: Lieut. Benjamin Bunbury to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Moore.

Ditto: Corn. George Daniel to be Lieutenant, vice Bunbury.

Three dated May 11. *viz.*

11th reg. of foot: Capt. Charles Gordon to be Major, vice Benjamin Edwards, who retires.

Ditto: Lieut. Patrick Hely to be Captain vice Charles Gordon.

Ditto: Enf. Chriſtopher Mitchell to be Lieutenant, vice Patrick Hely.

Two dated May 12. *viz.*

Ditto: Lieut. William Draper Nicholas to be Captain, vice William Auguſtus Gordon, who retires.

Ditto: Enf. Arthur Payne to be Lieutenant, vice Draper Nicholas.

Five dated May 27. *viz.*

19th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. John Smith to be Captain, vice William Hatfell, promoted.

Ditto: Lieut. John Skerrett to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Smith.

Ditto: Enf. John Balneaves to be Lieutenant, vice Skerrett.

Ditto: Mr —— Maſterſon to be Enſign, vice Balneaves.

Ditto: Lieut. Henry Bowyer, of the 68th, foot, to be Captain, vice Robert Menzies, promoted.

From other papers, &c.

St James's, June 28. 1776.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint William Roſe, Eſq; and James Roſe his ſon, to his royal grant of the revenues, rents, and teinds of the chancery, deanry, and chancery lands of Dunkeld and Roſs, &c. with the chaplainries and altarages of Scotland.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Aug. 9. 1776.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	18s. 6d.	17s. 0d.	16s. 6d.
Bear,	14s. 9d.	13s. 6d.	12s. 10d.
Oats,	10s. 0d.	12s. 6d.	10s. 2d.
Peaſe,	12s. 10d.	11s. 0d.	9s. 6d.

Edinburgh, Aug. 20. 1776. Oat-meal, 10 d. of. Bear-meal, 6 d. 2 f. Peaſe-meal, 6 d. 2 f.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for July 1776.

Within the city	Males 26	Fem. 18	44	70. Decr. 9.
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 11	Fem. 15	26	

Ages.			No	Diſeaſes.	No
Under		2	30	Aged ——	8
Between	2	& 5	6	Childbed ——	1
	5	& 10	3	Conſumption ——	20
	10	& 20	4	Dropſie ——	1
	20	& 30	2	Fever ——	14
	30	& 40	6	Meaſles ——	5
	40	& 50	5	Small pox ——	8
	50	& 60	3	Suddenly ——	1
	60	& 70	5	Stillborn ——	4
	70	& 80	2	Teething ——	6
	80	& 90	2	Weakneſs ——	2
	90	& 100	2		